Volume 162 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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December 22

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(1) Does not crystallize as readily during storage and handling as higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

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Controls Setup Given Personnel Reshuffling

The price, wage and materials programs of the administration last week were slated to continue virtually unchanged, at least until Gen. Eisenhower takes over on January 20, but under the direct supervision of a new group of officials.

During the past ten days or more the following changes have occurred in the personnel of the top jobs:—

Roger L. Putnam, who had been director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, has resigned and former Price Director Michael DiSalle who came back to Washington three weeks ago to survey the price situation for the President, was named in his place.

Richard A. McDonald, on leave from Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, since last September, while serving as administrator of the National Production Authority, has resigned to return to private industry, and Horace B. McCoy has been named successor with the title of acting administrator. Mr. McCoy is a veteran Department of Commerce career man who assisted in the formation of the NPA.

Freehill Appointed

Joseph H. Freehill, who has been serving as acting director of the Office of Price Stabilization since Tighe E. Woods resigned November 30, was appointed director by Mr. Truman.

Charles C. Killingsworth, a public member of the Wage Stabilization Board was named chairman of the board by Mr. Truman when he was unable to find replacements for the resigned industry members of the board.

Several other changes at lower levels in the defense mobilization organization also have been made or are contemplated at an early date. Lisle Tracy, who has been deputy administrator of NPA, in charge of the chemical, rubber and forest products bureau, has been made assistant administrator, succeeding Fred Fraley, who has returned to Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland. Mr. Tracy is on loan from Royonier, Inc. John Clay, who has headed the containers division, has been moved up to deputy administrator. Mr. Clay is on loan from National Starch Products, Inc.

Sumner to Head Branch

The chemicals, drugs and cosmetics branches of the OPS are being reorganized and streamlined and when Ed Fogel leaves as contemplated at the end of this month, the three groups will be consolidated into a single branch with Howard Sumner serving as director. Mr. Sumner is now chief of the drugs and cosmetic branch. When reorganized, the chemicals, drugs and cosmetic branch will have four sections as follows:—

Drugs and cosmetic section, under the

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Antitrust Law Change Need Told by Commerce Dept. Unit

The business advisory council of the Department of Commerce last week called for changes in antitrust laws and procedures that will clearly disclose to industry whether it is conforming with or violating the antitrust laws. The council urged the establishment of a conference section in the Department of Justice where businessmen can get guidance on practices that might be deemed violative of the antitrust laws.

The recommendations were contained in a report submitted to Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, who immediately endorsed the proposal for an advisory section in the justice department and noted a statement in the report that fully 90 percent of the costly cases that arise in the antitrust field could be solved by preliminary conferences.

The council said that maintenance of competition should be the primary concern of antitrust policy, but added that this policy had been hindered by inconsistencies between the various antitrust statutes and interpretations and administration of these laws. The situation is so confusing, it was charged, that any businessman can at any time be prosecuted under one or another antitrust statute.

"Policy choices must be made between 'hard' and 'soft' competition and between specific absolute rules as against a flexible rule of reason," the report declared. The need for a positive and constructive program is urgent."

Selenium License Bids Delayed Three Months

Many applications for licenses to export selenium metal and selenium powder cannot be approved under the limited fourth quarter, 1952, export quota and they are being held for consideration against the first quarter, 1953, quota, the Office of International Trade announced last week.

These applications are not being returned to the applicants without action because this would not give exporters sufficient time to review their orders and resubmit the applications, or to file new applications. The filing period, OIT also announced, is January 2 through January 16.

OIT officials cautioned exporters not to assume that all fourth quarter applications which are being held for first quarter consideration will be approved. The quantities of selenium metal and metal powder covered by these pending fourth quarter applications already exceed the quantities that can reasonably be expected to be made available for export in the first quarter, OIT said.

Toilet Goods Decontrol Bid Gets Rejection From OPS

The Office of Price Stabilization has denied a petition of the Toilet Goods Association calling for immediate decontrol or suspension of price control on toilet preparations, TGA announced last week. The rejection was contained in a letter from Joseph H. Freehill, newly-named OPS director, to the association.

In denying the petition, Mr. Freehill said that cosmetics and toiletries do not meet the standards for either suspension or decontrol in three major respects—market softness, the significance of cosmetics and toiletries in relation to the cost of living and the administrative difficulties involved in retaining price curbs over the products.

Relative to market softness, Mr. Freehill pointed out, "According to our in-

—Continued on page 75

OPS Extends Escalation Use To All Contract Chemicals

General Overriding Regulation 27, authorizing sellers of chemicals to apply for permission to put into effect escalation clauses contained in long-term contracts entered into before the general price freeze of 1951, was extended to cover all chemicals by the Office of Price Stabilization last week. The action is effective December 24.

The agency made clear that GOR 27 is applicable only to long-term contracts which authorize a seller to increase his selling price to offset increases in his costs. As amended, the regulation specifies that ceiling price adjustments will be limited to cases involving changes in costs in urred by the seller in fulfillment of a long-term contract.

Chemicals previously covered by the regulation were limited to catalysts used in petroleum cracking processes, ethyl chloride, synthetic ethyl, and isopropyl alcohols, and rare earth oxides and fluorides. Not included under GOR 27 as amended are paints, varnishes, lacquers, animal and vegetable oils, drugs, cosmetics and soaps.

GOR 27 authorizes a seller to apply for permission to substitute the pricing provisions of pre-freeze long-term contracts for his existing ceiling prices. The resulting ceiling prices are applicable, however, only to buyers who are parties to such contracts.

Another restriction specifies that the adjusted ceiling price may not be higher than the general level of ceiling prices for the commodity and may not be made the basis for subsequent increases in the ceiling prices of any other commodity.

The broadened coverage of the amendment, bringing all chemicals under GOR 27, simplifies operation of the regulation for both sellers of chemicals and the agency. In addition to extending its coverage, the amendment also applies to successor contracts to long-term contracts entered into before January 26, 1951, as long as the terms of the new contracts are not less favorable to the purchaser.

Petroleum Pricing Amended

Retailers of petroleum products have been authorized to pass through increases in transportation costs under an amendment to CPR 13 announced last week by the Office of Price Stabilization. The same amendment requires them to reduce their ceiling prices when taxes have been lowered or repealed. Both changes were made effective December 24.

US Is Urged to Double Health Needs Spending

The President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, which has had this matter under study for the past year, filed its report last week, recommending that the federal government double its present expenditures for health, and encourage the growth of voluntary pre-payment health plans without disturbing the fundamental physician-patient relationship.

Stressing the point that maintenance of health must now be added to food, shelter and clothing as one of the necessities of living, and that means can be found to provide comprehensive health service of the highest quality in our dynamic expending economy, the commission steered away from any program of compulsory health insurance and proposed a cooperative federal-state program instead to assist in the financing of personal health services.

However, the commission said that a program of national compulsory health insurance must continue to receive study and consideration as a possible solution to the problem. The commission noted the arguments that such a plan would reach those groups of people who cannot obtain the protection of voluntary plans, and that the plan would make necessary the providing of additional health facilities, which must be done in any case if adequate medical care is to be made available.

Financing Proposals Questioned

Three members of the commission appended a footnote to the report to the effect that they did not believe the recommendations of the majority for financing personal health services by voluntary pre-payment plans and federal-state joint programs in which the state has the option of participating, met the objective "that all persons in the country should have ready access to high quality comprehensive personal health services." They were the two labor members—Albert J. Hayes, of the International Association of Machinists, and Walter P. Reuther, newly elected president of the CIO—and Elizabeth S. Magee, of the National Consumers League. They said that if this objective is not met, then it should be accomplished through the national compulsory health insurance plan.

The commission, which was composed of sixteen members and headed by Paul B. Magnuson, professor emeritus of Northwestern University, conducted its study under the terms of an executive order issued by Mr. Truman on December 29, 1951, when it became apparent that the controversy over compulsory health insurance had become so heated that there was little chance of any comprehensive health legislation getting through congress. The report consists of some 1,500 pages in five volumes.

Other Recommendations

Volume I of the report, which contains all of the recommendations of the commission and covers twelve aspects of the health problems, contained a great num-

—Continued on page 74

Copper World Allocations Set

A first quarter 1953 allocation program for primary copper among the free nations of the world was announced by the International Materials Conference December 16. The program is subject to review of the supply-demand situation at the end of January, however, to ascertain whether the allocation need be continued for the remainder of the quarter.

The copper-zinc-lead committee of the IMC said that estimated availabilities of primary copper in the first quarter of 1953 amounts to 704,790 metric tons. The first quarter plan of distribution amounts to 723,080 metric tons as compared with 747,655 metric tons in the previous quarter. The United States share is 350,000 metric tons.

It was explained that the requirements indicated by some countries are slightly lower than in the previous quarter and this factor, and more realistic supply figures, result in a reduced total allocation. There is an apparent over-allocation of 18,290 metric tons (2.6 per cent) which will provide a measure of flexibility to the distribution plan, it was added. Direct defense needs have again been given priority.

Primary Copper Only

Primary copper only (blister and refined) is included in the distribution plan. As in previous quarters, semi-fabricated products have not been allocated but all exporting countries are again asked to maintain their exports of semi-fabricated products at a level commensurate with their allocation of primary metal for civilian consumption in accordance with normal patterns of trade.

The committee agreed to continue the arrangement whereby domestic users in the United States and in other countries would have the opportunity to purchase any copper allocated to other countries participating in the International Materials Conference and not used by them.

Chilean Reservation

In accepting the committee's recommendations, the Chilean Government made a reservation by which it may dispose of a limited tonnage of its copper without reference to the distribution plan. Notwithstanding this reservation, the Chilean government has stated its desire to take into account the recommendations of the committee whenever possible in regard to that limited tonnage.

Twelve countries are represented on the committee. They are:—Australia, Belgium (representing Benelux), Canada, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States. The plan of distribution has been forwarded also to the governments of twenty-seven other countries, not represented on the committee, for which allocations have been recommended.

A Merry Christmas to You

Nickel, Molybdenum World Quotas Set for 1st Quarter

Allocations of free world supplies of nickel and molybdenum during the first quarter of 1953 were announced December 18 by the International Materials Conference. At the same time, the agency said that allocation of tungsten is being discontinued at the end of this year.

Nickel supplies for the the first three months of 1953 were estimated at 37,270 metric tons, or only 210 tons higher than in the fourth quarter of this year. This supply is still far short of requirements, the agency said, and all governments were again urged to economize in the use of the metal. Under the allocation, which covers both primary nickel and oxides, the United States is granted 25,013.2 metric tons.

The IMC said that molybdenum supplies are increasing but are still below requirements. First quarter production of the metal was estimated at 6,407.25 metric tons, of which the United States has been allotted 4,999 metric tons. The allocation covers molybdenum ores, concentrates and primary products, the latter including molybdic acid, molybdenum salts, calcium-molybdate and molybdic oxide.

Poisons Rules Changes Take Effect January 19

Effective January 19, 1953, regulations for the enforcement of the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act will be changed to establish methods for renewal of registrations under the law and to clarify provisions relating to permits for economic poisons used in experimental work, it was announced December 18 by the Department of Agriculture. The changes are similar to those proposed by the department on August 13.

The changes in the enforcement regulations relating to renewal of registrations under the law and to clarify provisions relating to permits for economic poisons used in experimental work, it was announced December 18 by the Department of Agriculture. The changes are similar to those proposed by the department on August 13.

The changes in the enforcement regulations relating to renewal of registrations are in line with provisions of the act authorizing cancellation of registration at the end of a five-year period. The registration requirements as to rodenticides authorizing cancellation of registration at the end of a five-year period. The registration requirements as to rodenticides and herbicides became effective on December 25, 1947. The regulations being adopted provide that the USDA wll notify each registrant of the end of the five year period for the registration of a particular product.

Should Notify USDA

If the registrant desires continued registration, he should notify the USDA in writing and registration will be continued for another five years under the same terms as the original registration. This will provide an opportunity to review the labeling and bring it up to date with current available information. If no request is received for continued registration of a particular product, the registration will be cancelled.

Revision in provisions relating to permits for shipments of economic poisons for experimental use detail more thoroughly the steps necessary to avoid hazards from the experiments. If the experiments involve the use of food or feed, the food or feed must not be consumed except by experimental animals or there must be convincing evidence that the proposed use is safe. A statement of the principal ingredients will be required on labels of economic poison under permit for experimental purposes if they are sold.

Other Changes

Other changes relate to the data which must be provided in an application for experimental permits and to the labeling on economic poisons on an experimental status. No permit is required for shipments of economic poisons for experimental use by or under the supervision of a federal or state agency authorized to conduct research on economic poisons. The changes in the regulations were published in the *Federal Register* December 20.

The law regulates the interstate marketing of economic poisons. In its operation more than 45,500 economic poisons have been registered. Experimental permits are issued on new products and also on new uses of old products.

Soil Conditioner Conference Set For Early Next Year

A trade practice conference for the chemical soil conditioner industry will be held early next year by the Federal Trade Commission, it was announced last week. The exact date of the conference will be decided after a preliminary meeting is held with a representative small group of the industry in a few weeks.

The FTC said this comparatively new industry is marketing some forty to fifty soil conditioning products and its gross sales in 1953 are expected to total about $15,000,000.

The rapid growth of this industry, together with the keen competition between producers has led to a number of cases of alleged false advertising being brought to the attention of the commission.

The Bureau of Industry Cooperation, which will sponsor the trade practice conference, will survey all available scientific and other data, FTC said, and the conference will consider proposals for rules designed to eliminate and prevent unfair methods of competition, unfair or deceptive acts or practices and other trade abuses. The rules will be directed to the effective maintenance of ethical competitive standards for the protection of both the industry and the public.

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Sulphur Fourth Quarter Export Quota Revised

A revision in the fourth quarter, 1952, export quota for agricultural sulphur, which eliminates the distinction between conditioned sulphur and sulphur formulations for licensing purposes, was announced last week by the Office of International Trade.

The fourth quarter quota for these two products was established at 6,500,000 pounds of conditioned or wettable sulphur and sulphur paste, and 46,000,000 pounds of sulphur formulations. This quota was based on product weight. The amended quota, which is 24,445,000 pounds, is based on sulphur content, which averages 93 percent for conditioned sulphur and 40 percent for sulphur formulations.

OIT noted that the action does not change the total quantity of sulphur to be licensed. No additional requirement is placed on the export trade, as exporters are already required to specify the chemical composition of the commodity being licensed for export.

The action was taken on the basis of a change in the trade demand for the two products. A total of 7,201,000 pounds of sulphur in these two forms has been licensed to date, leaving a balance of 17,244,000 pounds still to be licensed. There are no applications pending for sulphur formulations. For conditioned sulphur, on the other hand, there are applications pending for 14,231,000 pounds.

Since the fourth quarter quota expires December 31, any exporter who does not have applications pending and who desires additional licenses should get his request in as soon as possible, OIT said.

Major reasons for the preference for conditioned sulphur, OIT officials said, include the shortage of dollar exchange and the desire of certain foreign countries to foster the development of a local formulating industry. Foreign countries are finding it both advantageous and necessary to limit the use of their dollar exchange to the purchase of basic raw materials rather than the higher-priced completed formulations.

Solvay Appoints Bates Executive Vice-President

Appointment of Carlton Bates as executive vice-president of Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, was announced today by A. B. Chadwick, Solvay president. Mr. Bates was appointed a vice-president of Solvay in July, 1951. As has been the case for the past nine months, he will continue to make his headquarters at Solvay's executive offices in New York.

Mint Oils Output Reaches 2,312,000 Pounds for Year

Production of mint oils in the United States this year reached a total of 2,312,000 pounds of oil from 58,500 acres, according to the year-end crop production report of the Department of Agriculture issued last week. This was an increase of 302,000 pounds of oil over 1951 and 651,000 pounds over the ten-year average (1941-50). The value of the combined crop was $13,845,000 against $12,571,000 last year.

Peppermint oil production was estimated at 1,835,000 pounds compared with 1,638,000 pounds last year, and had a value of $10,537,000 against $10,683,000 last year. Production in Indiana amounted to 286,000 pounds against 362,000 pounds last year; Michigan, 207,000 pounds against 200,000 pounds; Wisconsin, 70,000 pounds against 61,000 pounds; Oregon, 720,000 pounds against 532,000 pounds and Washington, 552,000 pounds.

Spearmint production totaled 477,000 pounds for the two producing states, as compared with 372,000 pounds in 1951. Indiana produced 312,000 pounds this year and 231,000 pounds last year; Michigan produced 165,000 pounds this year and 141,000 pounds last year.

'Dacron' Research Laboratory Planned at Kinston by duPont

A laboratory for research and development work on "Dacron" polyester fiber will be built on the site of its new fiber plant at Kinston, N. C., E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced.

Scheduled for completion late in 1954, the two-story structure to be built at a cost of more than $3,000,000 will be part of the textile fibers department's technical division. It will house offices, research laboratories, and semi-works equipment required for basic and exploratory research on "Dacron" polyester fiber. Currently the textile fibers department is carrying out research on "Dacron" in the Carothers laboratory at the company's experimental station in Wilmington, Del., and it will continue at that location until the new building is completed.

Allied Begins Construction On Nitrogen Division Lab

Construction has begun on a $1,000,000 expansion of the research and engineering facilities of the nitrogen division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation at Hopewell, Va. Completion is scheduled for May, 1953.

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Price Index Continues Down

The overall OPD price index last week continued to fall and was off 0.25 point from that of the preceding week. The market registering the strongest downward tone was drugs and fine chemicals, which featured substantial cuts in the price of riboflavin and thiamin salts. The latter reduction included both the hydrochloride and the mononitrate. The oils, fats and waxes market was weaker, with reductions in soybean meal and corn oil. Advances in this market included copra and castor, coconut, cottonseed and soybean oils.

Botanicals moved lower, with reductions in arabic and locust bean gums as well as in Alleppey, decorticated cardamom and Zanzibar clove. French savory was up in this market. The price trend in essential oils was downward, with a sole price advance noted in dillweed oil. Reductions included ginger, cumin, snakeroot, cardamom and Bourbon, vetiver oils. The agricultural chemicals market was active, with reductions in aldrin, dieldrin, dried blood and tankage. Price trends in the coal chemicals market were downward, with reductions in domestic cresylic acid from coaltar, cresol, and USP phenol.

Price movements in the remaining markets included an advance in red, vermilion quicksilver in protective coatings materials as well as a reduction in Argentine casein. Raw and refined sago flour was up in the textile and leather chemicals section, with the sole reduction being in egg yolk. The petroleum derivatives and heavy chemicals markets were without feature.

Except for sixteen changes in botanicals listed on page 59, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Copra, $26.50 per ton (68).
Lard, ¼c per lb. (68).
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb. (68).
Coconut, crude, 1½c. per lb. (68).
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (68).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Dillweed, 15c. per lb. (61).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (68).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (68).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 5c. per lb. (63).
Sago flour, raw, ¼c. per lb. (49).
refined, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, extra, ⅛c. per lb. (68).
fancy, ⅛c. per lb.
special, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 2c. per lb. (68).
Carnauba, No. 3, 1c. per lb. (68).
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, 2c. per lb. (68).
No. 2, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 207°C. or above, 15c per gal. (46).
204-207°C., 15c. per gal.
Aldrin, 28½c. per lb. (41).
Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia, N. Y. (41)
Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (63).
Cresol, tech., 2½c. per lb. (46).
USP, 2½c. per lb.
Dieldrin, tech., 60c. per lb. (41).
Egg yolk, 5c. per lb. (49).
Oil, bergamot, natural, NF, Italian, $2 per lb. (63)
Cananga, native, 15c. per lb. (61).
Cardamom, 50c. per lb. (61).
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb. (61).
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (61).
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Cumin, 15c. per lb. (61).
Ginger, 50c. per lb. (61).
Patchouli, 30c. per lb. (61).
Snakeroot, $1 per lb. (61).
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (61).
Phenol, USP, synthetic, 1¼c. per lb. (46).
tar distilled, 90-92%, ¼c. per lb.
82-84%, ¾c. per lb.
Riboflavin, USP, $25 per kilo (50).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (68)
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (41).
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, $25 per kilo (50).
Mononitrate, USP, $25 per kilo.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

December 19, 1952	December 12, 1952	December 21, 1951
108.80	109.05	114.74

Vinyl Chloride Operations Begun in Texas by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company's Texas division plant at Texas City, Tex., has started production and regular shipments of vinyl chloride monomer, it has been announced by R. U. Haslanger, sales manager. The vinyl chloride monomer is being made from acetylene, hydrochloric acid ethylene and chlorine. The new monomer will be shipped in tankcars, and in small and intermediate size pressure cylinders Mr. Haslanger said.

Ethylene dichloride is produced as an intermediate in the vinyl chloride process. Productive capacity of the Texas City plant will be large enough to allow marketing of ethylene dichloride as well as the new monomer, Mr. Haslanger said. A portion of the Texas City production is going to Monsanto's plastics division with plants at Springfield, Mass., and Pomona Plastics, Ohio, where it is converted to polyvinyl chloride and a number of copolymer resins.

WHO Group Selects 54 New Drug Names

Nearly 200 proposals for international non-proprietary names were reviewed and considered by the World Health Organization's subcommittee on international non-proprietary names at its fifth session, concluded last month in Geneva, Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, member of the subcommittee, has reported. Sixty-four names were selected.

Many of the selections, he said, were relatively routine and non-controversial as in the case of numerous drugs listed in the 1952 edition of New and Non-Official Remedies. However, about eighty-five proposals were either held over for further study or dropped indefinitely.

Those dropped indefinitely, Dr. Miller pointed out, included drugs going out of use and those well known under their chemical names, for example, oleic and stearic acids, and methylhomatropine nitrate. In the group held over for further study were erythromycin, hexachlorocyclohexane, bethanechol chloride, Metalin, methylcellulose, NPH insulin, triclocumarol and others.

Search for Alternatives

In most cases, he stated, alternatives are being taken up with the firms concerned or further information is being sought. In other cases, as with various polyethyleneglycols, Dr. Miller reported that there appears to be no feasible way of fitting suitably specific names into the framework of the rules of nomenclature under which the WHO subcommittee works.

A resolution submitted by the American Drug Manufacturers Association asking for more formal rules of procedure for the subcommittee's program and offering assistance toward their establishment was considered by the WHO group. A draft of the proposed rules was studied and rejected by the subcommittee, due largely to the lack of official machinery for promptly publishing the proposals and final selections. One member of the subcommittee was assigned to looking further into the problem with a view to providing a solution.

Newly-Proposed Names

Newly-proposed names, as reported by the Combined Trade-Mark Bureau of PDMA and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, are listed be-

—Continued on page 55

National Lead Acquires Florida Ore Properties

National Lead Company, New York, has bought several thousand acres of mineral-bearing lands southeast of Jacksonville, Fla. The tract adjoins properties from which National Lead now mines sands bearing ilmenite, rutile, moazite, zirconium and other minerals. The company explained that it acquired the new properties because its present site will be exhausted in a few years.

American Potash Appointee

William J. F. Francis has been appointed western general sales manager of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. Mr. Francis succeeds David B. Scott, who has retired after eighteen years in the post. Mr. Francis was previously district sales manager of the California Spray Chemical Corporation and manager of the agricultural chemicals division and general sales manager of the special chemicals division of the Pennsylvania Salt Company.

Eagle-Picher Company Consolidates Its Position

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced the discontinuance of its paint and varnish division. This decision, the company said, means that the manufacture and sale of white lead-in-oil, red lead-in-oil, pure white lead paint, ready mixed paint, varnish and enamels are being discontinued.

A company spokesman pointed out that the dissolution of the paint and varnish division is in line with Eagle-Picher's declared objective of strengthening its position as a supplier of raw materials to manufacturers. Several concrete moves in this direction have already been made during this year.

An estimated investment of $4,000,000 in a sulphuric acid, zinc roasting, and sintering plant was announced recently as an important addition to the company's zinc oxide producing facilities. Also in July of this year, Eagle-Picher purchased, for approximately $8,000,000, substantially all of the common stock of the Ohio Rubber Company, a leading manufacturer of rubber products sold to the automotive, farm equipment and toy industries.

Oil Cartel Case Deferred Pending Eisenhower Policy

Federal judge John R. Kirkland of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia last week decided to give the incoming Republican Administration an opportunity to decide its policy on the grand jury investigation of the alleged international oil cartel before paving the way for the grand jury's proceedings.

Stating frankly that he felt that Gen. Eisenhower should have the opportunity to review the case before any further steps are taken, Judge Kirkland announced a two-months deferment until March 16 of the date when the foreign documents of the defendant oil companies sought under the controversial Department of Justice subpoena need to be filed with the grand jury. These documents previously were due January 12, at which time the investigation was to begin.

Subpoenas Quashed

At the same time, the judge quashed the department's subpoenas calling for the overseas documents of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company on the grounds that the British government had a better than 52 percent interest in the company and therefore it has "sovereign immunity" from prosecution in this country.

Leonard J. Emmerglick, special assistant to the attorney general in charge of the case, stated that he would appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, claiming new evidence. This is reported to be a letter from the State Department to the attorney general purporting to show that the British government had not claimed immunity for Anglo-Iranian.

Interests Seen Jeopardized

During the arguments before Judge Kirkland, counsel for the defendant oil companies have contended that the various moves by the government against the oil industry are jeopardizing our national interests abroad. Mr. Emmerglick, however, read a letter written by President Truman requesting the attorney general to institute proceedings "with respect to the operations of the international oil cartel," which, Mr. Emmerglick said, showed that our foreign policy is back of the department.

Another development in the case last week was the refusal by the Supreme Court to review an earlier decision of Judge Kirkland denying a motion of the companies to quash the grand jury investigation or transfer it to New York.

Robinson Elected Kodak Treas., Succeeding Folsom

Archbold H. Robinson was elected treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., at a meeting of the company's board of directors last week. His election followed the board's acceptance of the resignation of Marion P. Folsom as treasurer and a director.

Mr. Folsom is resigning to take an appointment as Undersecretary of the Treasury in the Eisenhower administration. Mr. Robinson will assume his new Kodak duties when Mr. Folsom's resignation becomes effective at the end of the year. Carl L. Stevenson was elected an assistant treasurer by the Kodak directors.

FDA Inspection Power Gets Backing of ADMA

Legislation to close the loophole in the food, drug and cosmetic act, which would allow manufacturers to escape inspection of their establishments by agents of the Food and Drug Administration will be supported in congress next year by the American Drug Manufacturers Association, it was announced, December 18, following conferences with FDA officials.

It was understood by the association, however, that the legislation will be only a simple amendment to the law that merely states that the agents can make an inspection upon giving written notice, and that the amendment will not touch on the matter of what shall be subject to inspection.

There has been a disagreement in some quarters of the FDA with the drug industry for years over whether the law gives the right of inspection of certain files of the manufacturers. This has been left for court interpretation, however, and the bill to be submitted to congress is not intended to change this situation.

Others Favor Legislation

The several other trade associations in the drug manufacturing field are understood to be giving favorable consideration to the proposed legislation also. The amendment to the Food and Drug act has become necessary as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States October 27 holding that an agent of the FDA has no right to inspect the plants of food, drug and cosmetic manufacturers without first obtaining permission of the owner or operator. The decision has disrupted the whole enforcement program of the FDA by forcing it to rely almost entirely on its seizure authority. As a result, officials and the industry believe the public health is endangered.

The ADMA's agreement to support an amendment that would simply continue the enforcement program unchanged was made known by Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of the association, in a letter to Charles W. Crawford, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, reading as follows:—

Crawford's Statement

"We have been told by the Food and Drug Administration that it proposes to recommend through the appropriate government channels that there will be introduced in the congress a bill to amend section 704 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic act by substituting the phrase, 'after first giving written notice to the owner, operator or custodian thereof,' for the present language 'after first making request and obtaining permission of the owner, operator or custodian thereof.'

"We further understand that this bill will be supported before the congress by the Administration on the basis that the sole purpose of the proposed amendment is to eliminate a requirement for permission as a condition precedent to entry and inspection, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in United States vs. Cardiff, No. 27, October term, 1952.

"I am authorized to advise you that under these conditions this association will support fully the enactment of the amendment set out above for this limited purpose."

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer is just returned from a month's tour of Europe to review business and economic problems and progress, and what he reported to Mr. Truman wasn't at all in keeping with the usual reports that have been made on such missions. Mr. Sawyer said that there are too many American diplomats and too many agencies trying to do too many things in Europe. Confusion and wasted effort are the result.

France, and in particular Paris, may be taken as an example. There are at the moment four men, each with the title of "ambassador" in Paris. French government officials are approached on the same problem by different individuals each aiming to have or perhaps having authority to act. The situation is duplicated in practically every other country of Western Europe.

Mr. Sawyer found that we still have Mutual Security Agency missions in some countries to which we are not now giving aid for some time have not given economic aid. He doesn't see any reason why these missions should not be terminated and whatever minor functions are still performed by them be transferred to permanent agencies such as the State Department of the Department of Defense. "This situation does not require another study employing a large staff to consider and report upon the problem," says the Secretary.

The trouble with Mr. Sawyer's mission and report is that it comes just about twelve months too late. The Republicans have been criticizing the big American delegations in Europe for several years, but haven't been in a position to do anything about it until now. It's a safe assertion that these delegations were going to be put through the wringer by the Republican-controlled appropriation's and foreign affairs committee next January anyway. Now it's doubly certain.

Advice on Farm Technics

In the light of the recently-announced program of the Department of Agriculture to bring about more efficient use of fertilizer and lime as one means of increasing food and fiber production, a bit of advice from the National Planning Association should not go unnoticed. Essentially, it is that the department should re-examine and bring up to date its methods of advising farmers on how to put new agricultural technics into practice.

The association has just put out a pamphlet titled " How Farm People Learn New Methods," which points out that in a dynamic world where world agriculture is changing rapidly, agricultural education must change too. The extension service should devote more of its efforts at getting across its story on new techniques to the low-income farmers. Experience has shown that "show-you" demonstrations and person-to-person advice are not needed so much to convince the high-income, commercial farmers of the advantages of a new technic, as it is to convince the low-income farmers.

The nation is spending around $100,000,000 a year to discover new facts about farming through research efforts of the

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Lever Detergent Sales Mgr.

William P. Black has been named to the newly created position of industrial detergent sales manager of Lever Brothers Company, New York, it has been announced by William H. Cochrane, general manager of the company's industrial sales division. Mr. Black joined Lever Brothers in 1938 and has served in various sales and administrative capacities since that time.

DuPont Antitrust Trial Pace to Be Quickened

Plans to speed up presentation of the government's civil antitrust suit against the duPont family, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and five other companies were agreed upon last week at a pre-trial conference before Chicago federal judge Walter J. LaBuy. E. H. Harsha, counsel for the Department of Justice, said that the government as a result expects to present its case in four to six weeks, rather than in six months as previously estimated.

Mr. Harsha, who met with defense attorneys, said that he would direct the government's case. The conferees agreed that the government would not read into the trial record the entire eight volumes of 1,203 documents introduced as evidence, but rather would read only pertinent excerpts. It was also agreed that motions and stipulations introduced by one defendant would be equally binding on any of the individual and corporate defendants.

The trial was put off earlier this month until January 5 because of the illness of Willis L. Hotchkiss, the government's chief prosecutor in the case. Mr. Harsha said he entered the case because Mr. Hotchkiss is hospitalized as a result of overwork in preparing the suit.

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Association Meetings

American Association for the Advancement of Science, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., December 26-31.

American Association of Textile Technologists, annual symposium, Statler hotel, New York, February 3.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists; annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern section meetings, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 2-4; central section meetings, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western section meetings, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 27-29.

Chemical Specialties Manuracturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting. Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade mid-winter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 20; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 26-27; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Sherman hotel, Chicago, March 16-20.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Sanitary Supply association, annual meeting and merchandise exposition, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, March 22-23.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, March 2-6.

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 19-22.

Society of the Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 16.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Statler hotel, Boston, January 21-23.

Society of the Plastics Industries of Canada, annual conference, Gen. Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, March 10-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics division conference, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., February 18-20, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, February 16-19.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Stock, Magnus Named To N. Y. Trade Board

Fred J. Stock, assistant to the director of the drug and pharmaceutical division of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, was been re-elected vice-president of the New York Board of Trade. He is one of three vice-presidents.

Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, was re-elected treasurer. The following representatives from the drug and chemical industry were elected to the directorate earlier this month:—Stanley I. Clark, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc.; Charles E. Dutchess, vice-president and medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc.; Claude A. Hanford, president of Pharmaco, Inc.; Charles P. Walker, jr., director and general sales manager of Chas. Pfizer & Co., and Mr. Stock.

Insecticide Gains Told At Entomology Parley

The American Association of Economic Entomologists, meeting in Philadelphia last week, heard officials and researchers of the Department of Agriculture review the accomplishments made during the past year in the control of insects.

Dr. Edward F. Knipling, in charge of the division of insects affecting man and animals, speaking on the current fears that humans are adversely affected by insecticides, said, "I have come to the conclusion that such fears for the most part result from a misinterpretation of laboratory toxicity data in terms of insecticide hazards to man."

K. D. Arbuthnot told the meeting that studies of a disease of the European corn borer now under study may yet give man another weapon in his fight against this insect. A coordinated federal and state survey and inspection program is the best way to keep the white fringed beetle out of areas of the United States not now infested with the pest, G. G. Rohwer said. M. D. Benjamin, in a talk on Saratoga spittlebug injury, said that outbreaks in the lake states may be predicted by measurement of tree growth in red pine.

Livestock Injections Method

A. W. Lindquist reported on tests now being made on controlling insects affecting livestock through injections given to the livestock. R. A. Fulton, reporting on lindane vaporizers, said this apparatus will effectively control flies under most conditions. Residue studies of the insecticide malathon show that deposits of the chemical are lost so quickly from fruits and vegetables that there is less danger of contamination than in the case of more persistent insecticides, W. E. Westlake told the group. Ralph Holbrook stated that a two-year search of forests across the Atlantic, which turned up several heavy infestations of the destructive gypsy moth, may provide the United States with the means of continuing surveys and effective control in this country.

Larch Sawfly Research

A. T. Drooz reported on research being made on the larch sawfly, a destructive pest of tamarack in Minnesota, saying that whether to spray and when to spray were among the considerations being studied. Parathion, malathon or an insecticide containing parathion and methyl parathion can be used to check Forbes scale, an insect pest of fruit trees that has been on the increase in the midwest since 1946, according to a report that was given on a survey conducted by D. W. Hamilton and S. A. Summerland. J. B. Gahan told the group that chemical baits may be the answer to control of insecticide-resistant houseflies and added that recent tests showed that such a method was more effective than any other treatment tried in the last three years.

Sulphuryl Chloride Added To Special Handling List

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week amended regulations covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, adding sulphuryl chloride to the list of articles requiring special handling.

The material was classed as a corrosive liquid requiring a white label, and not more than one quart in a single outside container can be shipped by rail express.

The commission also amended its regulations to prohibit the offering for transportation of any package or container of any liquid, solid, or gaseous material which under conditions incident to transportation may polymerize so as to cause dangerous evolution of heat or gas. Such materials may be offered when properly stabilized or inhibited, however. Refrigeration may be used as a means of stabilizing only when approved by the Bureau of Explosives.

DCAT Meeting to Feature Inauguration on Television

Members of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade section of the New York Board of Trade who attend the mid-winter luncheon meeting to be held at the Astor hotel on January 20 will be able to witness a television view of the inauguration of Gen. Eisenhower at the same time, it has been announced.

Seating arrangements will be informal and long tables will be set up before five large television screens. Attendance has been limited to 300 because of a limitation of facilities. The meeting will commence at 11:30 a.m.

CMRA Told Plastics Field Faces No Key Raw Materials Problems

There are no major raw materials problems ahead for the plastics industry. This theme was underscored by a number of speakers at the Chemical Market Research Association's Chicago meeting, held December 11 at the Palmer House.

Gordon Brown, vice-president of the Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, in discussing phenolic resins, pointed out that the chemical industry has increased phenol and formaldehyde production capacity to a point where it can more than take care of further phenolic demand.

Mr. Brown, who is also president of the Society of the Plastics Industry, noted that every new plastics material developed appears to expand rather than contract the market for phenolics. "The phenolics," he said, "are hoary with age, but they get more important every day." He traced the history of phenolics from their adoption as insulative materials by the electrical industry in 1909, through World War I and II to the present time, listing among their uses today laminated paper, plywood, high-impact rubber, foam, foundry molds and bathtubs.

W. A. Bracken, of the cellulose products department, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., stated that raw materials offer "little or no problem" in the field of celluloid plastics. "Naturally recurring cellulose in cotton or wood form is becoming abundantly available," he declared. "United States production in 1951 for dissolving pulp was 1,100,000,000 pounds; for chemical cotton almost 400,000,000 pounds. The forecast for the United States and Canada for 1955 is 3,250,000,000 pounds for wood pulp, while chemical cotton should maintain sizable volume."

Prospects for Cellulosic Plastics

Referring to the prospects for cellulosic plastics, Mr. Bracken cited two predictions of the President's Materials Policy Commission, which forecast that production would reach 135,000,000 pounds in 1955 and 175,000,000 pounds in 1975. He stressed that neither of these figures contains photographic film, which would add an additional 25,000,000 pounds, and noted that the industry feels confident that the commission's forecasts will prove conservative.

"With maintenance of present prices or a reduction in prices due to increased production, combined with technical improvements in materials and production," he concluded, "these cellulosic plastics will maintain and improve their position in the industry."

Polystyrene Raw Materials

Donald L. Gibb, manager of plastics sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., speaking on polystyrene, indicated that no raw materials shortages were expected, citing ethylene and benzene in particular. If the supply should tighten, he said, these materials can be produced from oil shale and tar sands.

As to the long-range picture, Mr. Gibbs saw an expanding market for polystyrene with only very temporary materials difficulties. He noted that while the polystyrene has been known for over 110 years, its major growth has occurred during the past twelve years. He estimated 1952 production at 350,000,000 pounds, and attributed the phenomenal growth of polystyrene to its low cost and ease of fabrication, particularly in the food packaging field.

Barring another all-out war, there will be no shortage in the supply of polyvinyl chloride resins, J. C. Richards, sales vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, told the asso-

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Soap Association Defended Against Antitrust Charges

A denial of charges of participating in restraining and monopolizing activities in the soap and synthetic detergent industry was made last week by George A. Wrisley, president, on behalf of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.

Mr Wrisley's denial came in response to filing of a civil suit in the United States District Court at Newark, N. J., by the Department of Justice, on December 11. The Department of Justice charged that the association and three major soap and synthetic detergents companies were attempting to dominate the industry in violation of the Sherman antitrust act. Other defendants named were:—Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., and Lever Brothers Company, New York. (OPD, 12/15/'52.)

Mr. Wrisley's statement follows:—

"The action of the Department of Justice in naming the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., as a defendant in its suit charging restraint of trade in the soap industry is difficult to understand. As president of the association and as a member of its board of directors for many years, I would like to say that the association renders a broad industry service and that it does not serve the special interest of three companies, nor of any other segment of the industry, in any competitive manner.

"First of all, each member has an equal vote and since there are over 160 members, three votes obviously cannot control. Secondly, it has fifteen members on its board of directors of whom only three are representatives of the three individual companies named as co-defendants in the suit. Thirdly, it does not carry on any activity in the pricing or marketing of soaps or synthetic detergents nor in the purchase of raw materials. It does encourage and promote cleanliness in all phases to the benefit of the public and all member companies. It also promotes the use of glycerine which is largely a by-product of soap manufacture to the benefit of all producers of glycerine whether members of the association or not.

"The government has investigated the association twice; first in 1942 and recently in a grand jury proceeding in Newark, N. J. Despite the subpoenaing of voluminous records including committee and board dockets and minutes, and the interrogation of subpoenaed witnesses, in neither case was there an indictment of the association. In my close relationship with the association and in my capacity as president of it, I firmly believe that the statements in the complaint referring to the association are unfounded and unfair."

APhA Elects Franzoni Head, Succeding Richards

The American Pharmaceutical Association has announced the election of F. Royce Franzoni, a practicing pharmacist from Washington, D. C., to its presidency, succeeding R. Q. Richards, of Fort Myers, Fla. Mr. Franzoni and the new slate will take office at the Salt Lake City, Utah, convention, August 16 to 22.

Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, John A. MacCartney, director of trade relations for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.; second vice-president, Joseph B. Sprowls, dean of the college of pharmacy of Temple University, Philadelphia; and council members, Don E. Francke, chief pharmacist at the University of Michigan Hospital; Roy L. Sanford, practicing pharmacist from Enid, Okla., and Robert L. Swain, editor of *Drug Topics* and *Drug Trade News*.

P.A.'s Unit Meets Jan. 9-10

The executive committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents will hold its midyear meeting January 9 and 10 at the Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago. The committee is made up of NAPA's president, H. W. Christensen, the association's immediate past president and nine district vice-presidents.

Steel, Copper, Aluminum Pass-Through Is Revised

The Office of Price Stabilization last week amended its regulation covering a pass-through of recent ceiling price increases for steel, aluminum and copper, to broaden its application where more than one metal is involved. The action was covered by amendment 3 to General Overriding Regulation 35.

The amendment also corrected several clerical errors in Appendix "A" of the regulation. It added "Copper clad steel products" as item (66) to Section A of Appendix "A." Previously, a manufacturer was not permitted to pass through any increased cost for metals if he had already received an adjustment for increased cost of any metal under the specified applicable regulations (SR 100, Rev. 1 to GCPR—Steel; SR 113 to GCPR—Aluminum; Amdt. 1 to CPR 68 and Amdt. 1 to CPR 110—Copper). Thus, a manufacturer who had received an adjustment to reflect the cost increase of one metal, was prevented from receiving an adjustment for the increased cost of other metals.

YOUR PROCESSING COSTS GO DOWN

Baker CHEMICAL

AS CHEMICAL PURITY GOES UP

...That's why cost-minded production men also demand

TONNAGE QUANTITIES OF

'Baker Analyzed' *REAGENT* ACIDS

"What is one of the most effective ways to help lower processing costs?"

When acids are a raw material, you can frequently eliminate several purification steps at the end of the process, when you use the Reagent Grade of Hydrochloric, Sulfuric or Nitric Acid.

Cost-minded production men know that processing costs go down as chemical purity goes up—and to achieve their aims they insist upon 'Baker Analyzed' Reagent Acids.

Their reasons are two-fold: (1) Greater uniformity in the finished product because of Baker's higher, defined purity, and (2) elimination of guesswork, cutting down of production steps, saving time and money, because the actual lot analysis of the chemical is on the label.

Next time—every time—specify 'Baker Analyzed' Hydrochloric, Sulfuric, and Nitric Acids. See how much you gain in time and freedom from trouble by eliminating impurities from the start.

'Baker Analyzed' Reagent Acids are available for scheduled delivery in carboys, truckloads and carloads. Their higher purity quickly reflects itself in lower processing costs of your finished product.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co.
Executive Offices and Plant, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Baker CHEMICAL **Baker Chemicals**

REAGENT • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 19 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —

Acetoacetanilide fib dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼ - .10

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys. inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls, same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30¼ - —

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.00 - —

Acid, boric, powd., bbls., less ton lots, same basis ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼ - .33½

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .32¼ - .33½

Cassello, dms frt alld lb. 1.44 —

Castor oil, dms lb. .22½ - .23

Chicago, bbls, frt alld lb. 3.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald works lb. .039 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .044 .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 —

Cholic, 10 to 25-lb. lots, fiber dms. lb. 10.75 -10.85

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 3.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½ —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½ —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

Anhydrous and USP powdered citric, ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .21¾ —
tankcars lb. .20 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .22 - .24½
tankcars lb. .20¼ - .21½

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼ - .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¼ - .12½

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% above 210°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
207°C. or above, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - 1.16
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - 1.05
204° to 207°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.21
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - 1.24

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - 1.10
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal. .85 - 1.00

petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 —

200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 25.00 -25.50
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 15.40 -16.45

Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 23.50 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-Di.

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycollic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks works lb. .33½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram. 1.60 —

Formic, 85% cbys, c.l., works lb. .142 .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475 - 1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23¼

Fumaric, tech., bbls, dms lb. .37 .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23½ .31½
dms lb. .14½ - —
cbys. lb. .17½ - —

Glutamic, 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

Hi, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535 - .1665

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila. basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .063 —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 10.00 —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.65

Koch, bbls, frt alld lb. .64 .70

L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3590
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. 21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. 22¼ .22¾
88% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
cbys., works 100 lbs 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 .88

Laurent's, bbls lb 60 .87

Lauric, 99%, dms lb. .31¾ -
60%, dms lb. .22¼ - .23¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2030 - .2110
water-white, dms lb. .2360 - .2410

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload, works lb 76½ .80

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 19¼ —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .26¾ - .28

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L.).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
50% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
85% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 17¼ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½ - .14¾
tanks lb. .11¾ - —
double distilled (white), dms lb 16 - .17¼
tanks lb. 14¼ - —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb 68 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .62 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocreosotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
		dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	pf.	proof
		e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffe.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels			pt.	point
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s u	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoia
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w w	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

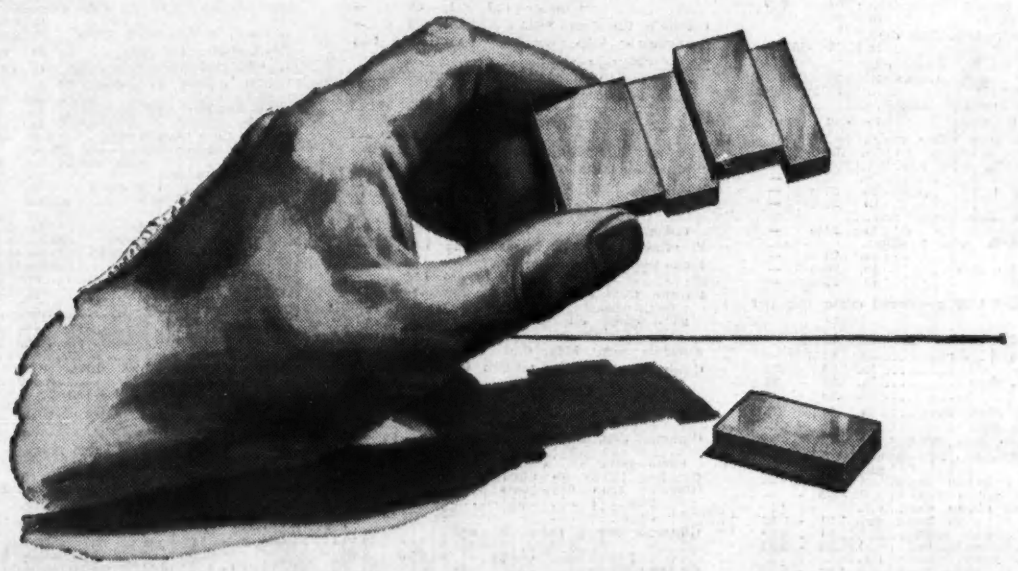
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715
Palmoil, double dist., dms lb. .11½- .12¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .53 —
dms., small lb. .51 - .57
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S. bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tecn., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93½- .95
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .14
single, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½- .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 25%, tanks, works ton.22.40 —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .16½- .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½- .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.62 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .96 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .28 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .65 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45 - .47
tanks works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.35.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .34
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.61 - 2.63
powder, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.67
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.01 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms. dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
secondary dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 .80
smaller lots lb. .72 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .42½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - .69
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .78
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - .57
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .56
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - .55
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .57
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .40½- .54
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- .56
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - .56
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.51 - —
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - .5
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.61 - —
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .2
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .47½- .5
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- .4
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .49¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37¾- .4
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .40 - .4



Tolerance...+ or − .000?

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
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BUTYL ACETATE • ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590
FUSEL OIL, REFINED

These are Johanssen Gages, familiarly known as "Joe Blocks," world's standard of measurement for precision instruments. So accurately machined are these steel blocks that, when wrung together, cohesion alone will hold them in the position shown!

Publicker has its own "Joe Blocks." Its own precise standards of purity and uniformity far exceeding U. S. Government requirements.

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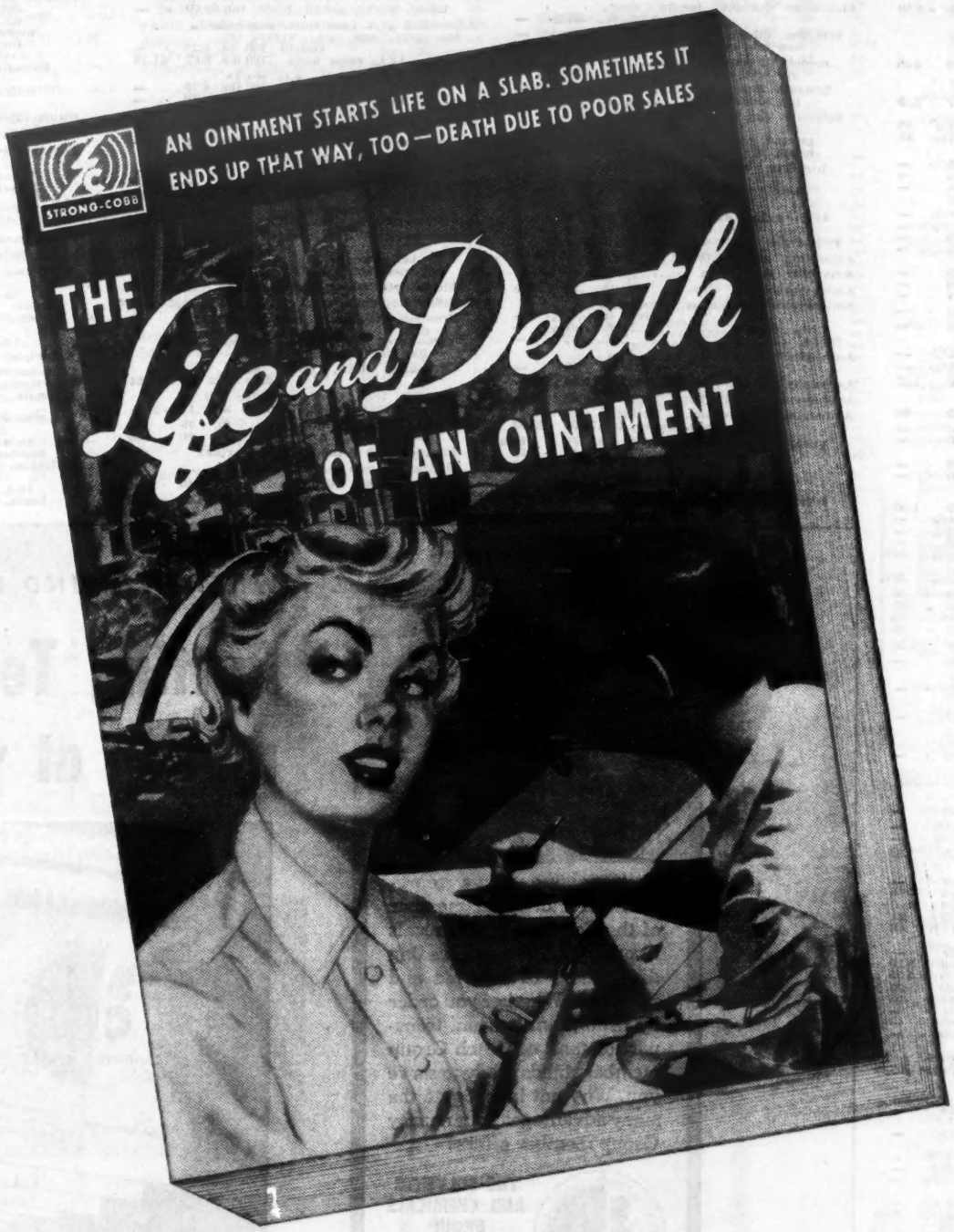
STRONG-COBB
AN OINTMENT STARTS LIFE ON A SLAB. SOMETIMES IT ENDS UP THAT WAY, TOO—DEATH DUE TO POOR SALES
THE Life and Death OF AN OINTMENT

What really kills it? Perhaps it never got to first base because of the wrong base. Maybe a petrolatum base was the cause. Should a water-soluble base have been used? Was the ointment's base stable...neutral in action...greaseless...stainless... non-irritating...easily removed in water...minus objectionable odor... gritty...non-hygroscopic...non-dehydrating?

Ointments are tricky—but ointment making is no trick! It's both science and art. Strong Cobb is well versed in the art of the ointment —antibiotic ointments too! We have them down to a smooth, soft, free-flowing science. If you can't afford a post-mortem on your ointment, let's talk about it while it still can be kept alive!

TABLETS

CAPSULES

LIQUIDS

OINTMENTS

Whatever shape your private formula takes, you'll be in better shape if Strong Cobb manufactures it for you. Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director!

Pharmaceuticals Since 1833

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

In California: 12912 Chadron Ave., Hawthorne, Cal.
In Canada: Strong Cobb of Canada, Ltd., 338 St. Paul St., W., Montreal
• American Chlorophyll Division, Lake Worth, Florida

ORIGINATORS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE AMPIN® FOR AUTOMATIC, SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Sulphide

Alcohol, lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½ - .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y lb .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms c.l., Niagara Falls N. Y lb .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly N Y lb .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls N Y lb .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin 60% solut. dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .64½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .76½ - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb 28 80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, chys., works lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .28 - .30
powdered, cs lb. .33 - .35
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt. alld lb .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphaphene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. 07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. 07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb 0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. 1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms, works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, chys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65 00 - 85.00
light bgs, dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. 79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate precip, bbls lb 44 - —
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb lots lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. tots lb. .19 - —
Oxide amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
crystalline flour classified 5-240 mesh, dms, frt alld lb .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots frt alld lb. .13 - .15
288 400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb .51 - .53
kgs, frt alld lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb higher.
optical, flouted, kgs., dlvd lb .36 - .38
unclassified, dms, frt. alld. lb .16 - .17
kgs, frt alld lb .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms lb .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb .97½ - —
standard dms lb 68½ - —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb. for 10-lb can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls works lb .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 82.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 84.50

Ammonia, aqua, (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 90.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars m. 4.01 - 4.13

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222 00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF dms, kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 - 49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 - 49.50
purified, dms., works lb. .07½ - .08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld ton. 181.50 - —

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Each volume above represents an individual member of the Solvents & Chemicals Group . . . America's leading distributors of solvents and chemicals. Whether you order by drum, tank wagon, transport or tank car, each Group member stands ready to serve you. Why not investigate the many advantages your nearby Group member offers?

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Central & Reynolds Rd. Jordan 0761

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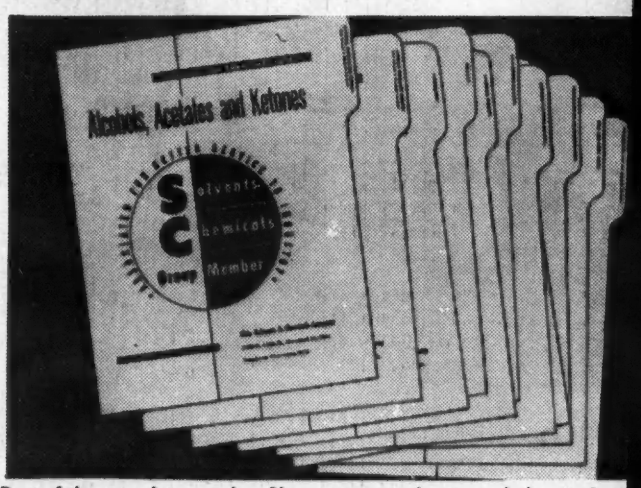

Part of the complete catalog file system on solvents and chemicals o members of the Solvents & Chemicals Group.

"Knowing the right answer" is usually not nearly portant to industry as "knowing where to find it." is well-nigh impossible for any laboratory or producti to remember all the technical information concern many solvents and chemicals used by industry, fi supplying him with this information in many forms.

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A prime example of the service furnished by the Sol Chemicals Group is their extensive catalog file sys individual solvents and chemicals. Individual data sh hundreds of products are available on request. The sheets are then incorporated in individual file fold example, there are over 20 individual data sheets ava the file folder on petroleum naphthas, alone. File containing data sheets are available on such varied p as chlorinated solvents, alcohols, acetates, aromatic s waxes, plasticizers and many others.

ORGANIC SOLVENTS HANDBOOK IS A FAVORIT

One of the most demanded pieces of literature publi the Group members is the Organic Solvents Handbo handy, pocket-size, 64-page booklet that discusses

Ammonium sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb.32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb.32.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns. dms lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —

Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs, dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, palls, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min 80%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb.21.50 Nom.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —

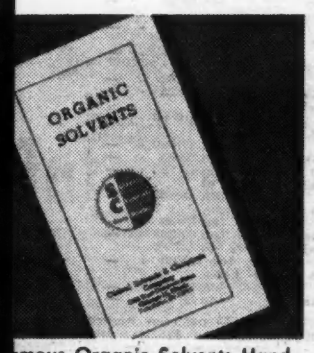
Ammonium Sulphocyanide—Betanaphthol Sulphate

Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.536.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.346.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l (20 tons) mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l (30 tons) mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in lots, $4 per ton higher. U. S. funds. L.c.l.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs, c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34 00 - —
select, 350°F fusing point bgs, c.l., same basis ton.38 00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs, c.l., same basis ton.37 00 - —
jet, bgs, c.l., same basis ton.34 00 - —
Manjak, No 10, crude, dms., works lb .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton.21 00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 9.35 -10.50
Sulphate, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - 6.30

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb 1.35 1 45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 .40
tree bark, bgs lb .40 .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs, c.l. works ton 85.50 —
smaller lots works ton 95 50 —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb 34 .38
Chloride anhyd bgs, c.l., works bgs ton 152 00 —
l.c.l. works ton.162.00 —
NF cryst. dms lb. 16 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate crystals bgs ton 190 00 200.00
Iodide bots lb 6 14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls c.l. works lb 12½ —
l.c.l. works lb 14 —
Oxide grd dms, c.l., works ton 250 00 —
l.c.l. works ton.260.00 —
Peroxide dms, works lb 16 —
Stearate cns c.l. lb 37 —
ton lots lb 38 —
less ton lots lb 39 —
Sulphate tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls lb 14 —
Sulphide dms, c.l., works ton.71 50 —
l.c.l., works ton 81 50 —
Baryte ore approx 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9 40 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 20 00 —
90-75% bgs mines ton 20 00 —
water grd paper bgs., c.l. St Louis ton 37 60 37 85
ex-whse, N Y ton 53 45 61 75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9 50 10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. .35 .50
root, bls lb .35 .40
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. .32 - .35
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.77.80 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.80.30 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.63.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.75.60 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.78.10 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys, works lb .22 23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb 74 79
tech, cbys, dms lb 49 54
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech, bgs, dms, c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .013 .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .019 .021
dust, dry distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0185- —
l.c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0225- —
wet, distributors, dms, c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0280- —
l.c.l. dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base bots lb. 1.02 —
Hydrochloride bbls, frt, alld lb 94 —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure ration, tanks, works Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .38¾- —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .38½
Chicago district gal. .30 - .36¾
Cleveland district gal .30 .35
Detroit, Utah gal 30 —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .35¾- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Long Beach, Texas gal 37 —
Lorain, Ohio gal 30 —
Minaqua, Ohio gal 35 —
Philadelphia, Pa gal 37 .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .36
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .38¾- —
Stockton, Utah gal .37 —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 —
Wyandotte, Mich gal 38¼ —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .35 —
Benzophenone dms lb 1 40 1 70
Benzonitrile dms, c.l., works lb 46¾ —
l.c.l., works lb .47 —
Benzotrichloride cbys, frt equald lb 18 20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide pure fib cns. works lb 90 1.05
Benzyl acetate t.l.c. cns, dms lb .65 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP t.l.c., cns., dms lb. 80 —
Chloride, tech cbys., c.l., works, frt equald lb 21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb 24 —
High grade benzyl chloride, 3c higher
Cinnamate, cns lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns lb 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb 1 65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 38.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb 35 00 38 25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb 29½- —
l.c.l., works lb .30 —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb 90 —
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works lb. 78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works lb 32½- —
l.c.l. works lb 34½ —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 —
custom contract lb. 1.65 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 38.25



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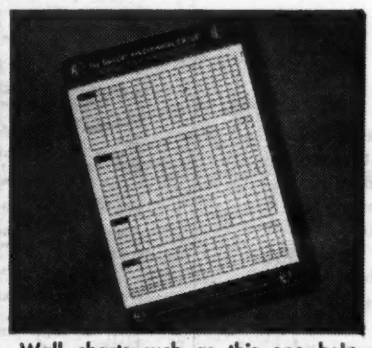

Wall charts such as this one help research, production and laboratory men.

a wealth of information con-in these producer's pamphlets.

Specific catalogs from many manufacturers are available on request by users of their products.

nts in non-technical terms. Thousands of requests for booklet have poured in from every State in the union, ell as from numerous foreign countries. This pocket-size klet is carried by paint and ink salesmen, and by produc-men in the coatings and metal trades. What's more, es of it can be found in the libraries of most universities. lified readers can obtain copies of this booklet without ge by contacting their nearest Group member.

NUFACTURERS' LITERATURE, TOO

ddition to the many pieces of literature that the Solvents hemicals Group publishes, it also has available a wide ety of informative literature published by the manufac-rs it represents. The combination of information con-ed in the Group's own literature, plus the knowledge that be gained from manufacturers' literature, enables the up to offer information that will help solve almost any blem concerning the use of solvents and chemicals avail-from the Group.

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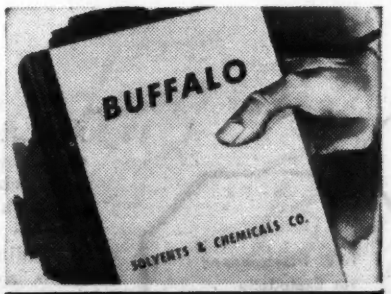
ALCOHOLS • ACETATES • KETONES • TERPENE SOLVENTS
WAXES • AROMATIC SOLVENTS • NAPHTHAS • CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • STEARATES
ROSINS • DETERGENTS • ALKALIES • GLYCOLS • AMINES



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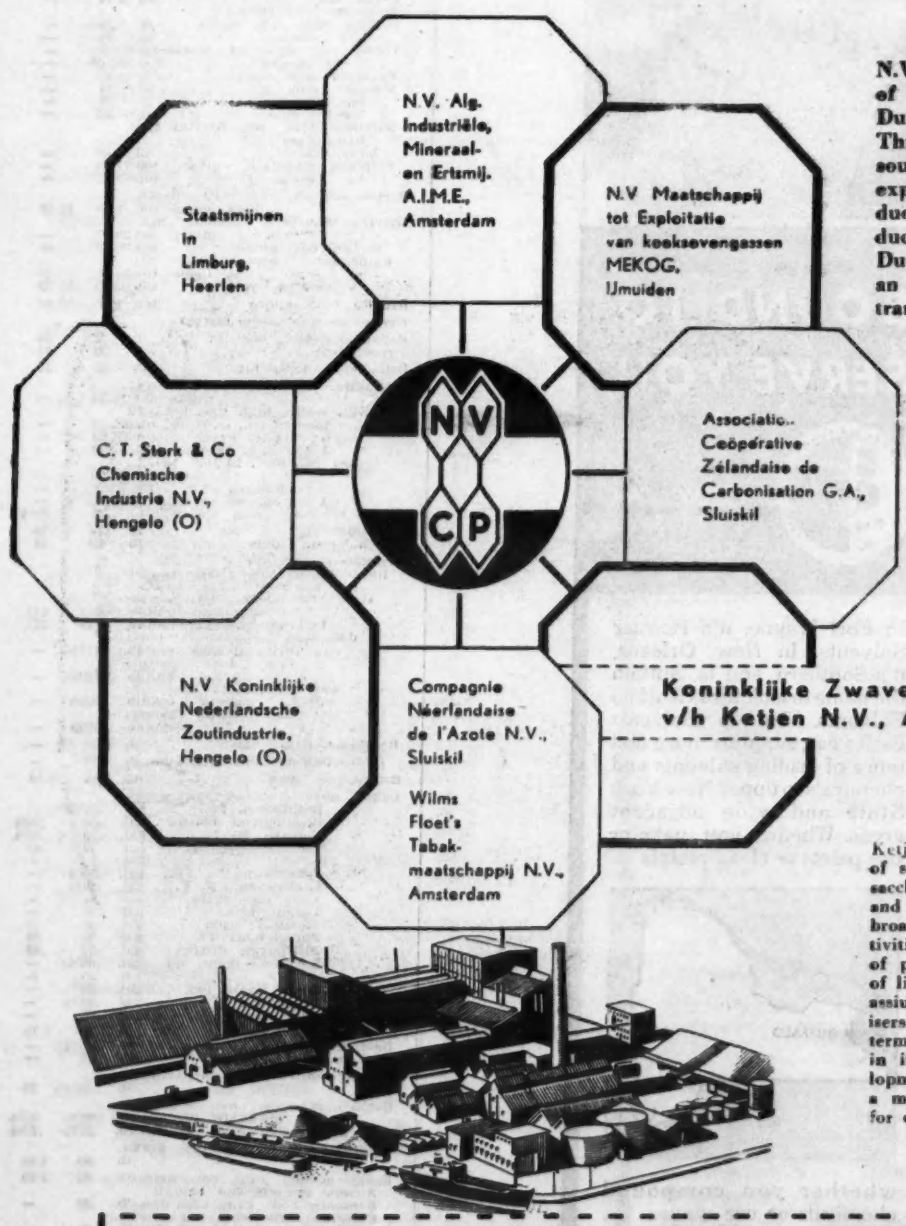
whether you compound chemicals or use waxes .. whatever you do that requires solvents and chemicals you can be sure of better service when you call on Buffalo Solvents.

BUFFALO
SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS CO.
BOX 73 — STATION B
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
Telephone: BEDFORD 1572

Betanaphthylamine—Butyric Ether

Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 96%, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, hxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.23 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point lb. 20 - .22
Bone, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb 10 - —
Black, carbon, furnace, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0350- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .32 - .36
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 120 00 130 00
pulp, 65% bbls. c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 92 00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 14-15½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago unit-ton 7.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls lb. .53 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., lithe flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls. same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¼- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength bbls. same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP., bbls., same basis lb .36 - —
Prussian, insoluble bbls. same basis lb. .39¼ .45
soluble, bbls. same basis lb .48 -
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .38¼ .42
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry bbls. same basis lb .15 - .33½
Blue, Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 6.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, divd. prices f.o.b. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c l, Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos. bgs., works, E ton.70.00 Nom.
steamed works, E ton.75.00 —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb .40 - .49
Borax, tech. anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.83.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 109.50 - —
less ton lots same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l. works ton.88 25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 134.00 - —
less ton lots same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.59 25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots same basis ton.88 50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton.82 25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 108.00 - —
less ton lots. same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 42 75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88 50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67 25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.118.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton.38 25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns lb. 2.25 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truck load works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb .27 - —
dms. lead lined, dlvd lb .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al).
Gold, litho, cns, dms, works, lb. .75 .85
moulding, cns, dms, works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns, dms works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop bls lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs. works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .30 - .32
Sulphate NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene cyls refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust, tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 .27½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).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C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst. purified, bbls., jars lb .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton. 25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton. 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32.00 - 69.00
USP gran. bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb .53 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 - 23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm. 25.25 - 29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .15
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07¼- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0623- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works. lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.13
natural USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .50 - .52
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .58
USP, gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .28
Cantharides, Chinese, cs kg. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
8-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl. lb. .06 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0773- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0823- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs lb. 3.75 - 4.00
medium, cs lb. 3.30 - 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 2.15 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mangalore type, cs lb. 2.25 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 1.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dvld lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .50 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more ex dock lb. .20 - .21
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16 - .16½
longstick lb. .20 - .20½
shortstick, bls lb. .17 - .17½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .26 Nom.
broken, bls. lb. .23 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .40 - .40½
medium, bls lb. .44 - .45
thin, bls lb. .50 - .52
Cassia buds, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b Brazilian ports long ton. 195.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs. c.l., works ton. 37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural cns lb 7.00 - 30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resublimed dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .37 - .37½
Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.f., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49

Cacao Butter—Chalk, Precipitated

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works. lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Chalk precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs. c.l. works lb .0293- .033
l.c.l. ex whse lb .0395- .05
paint, bgs. c.l. works ton. 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs. c.l. works. ton. 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - 60.00

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Roman, cs. lb. .80 - .90
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6¼%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works. lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb.60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.23 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys., works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys., works lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots. oz. .32 - .37
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .25½- .26
"0000", bgs lb. .36 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.55 - —
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .63 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .15
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¾- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. .68 - .80
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .76 - —
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .22 - —
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .23¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb bots oz. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36¼
Metal, electrolytic lb. .34½- .37½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - .45¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .33¼- .39¼
less ton lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.35
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 -15.50

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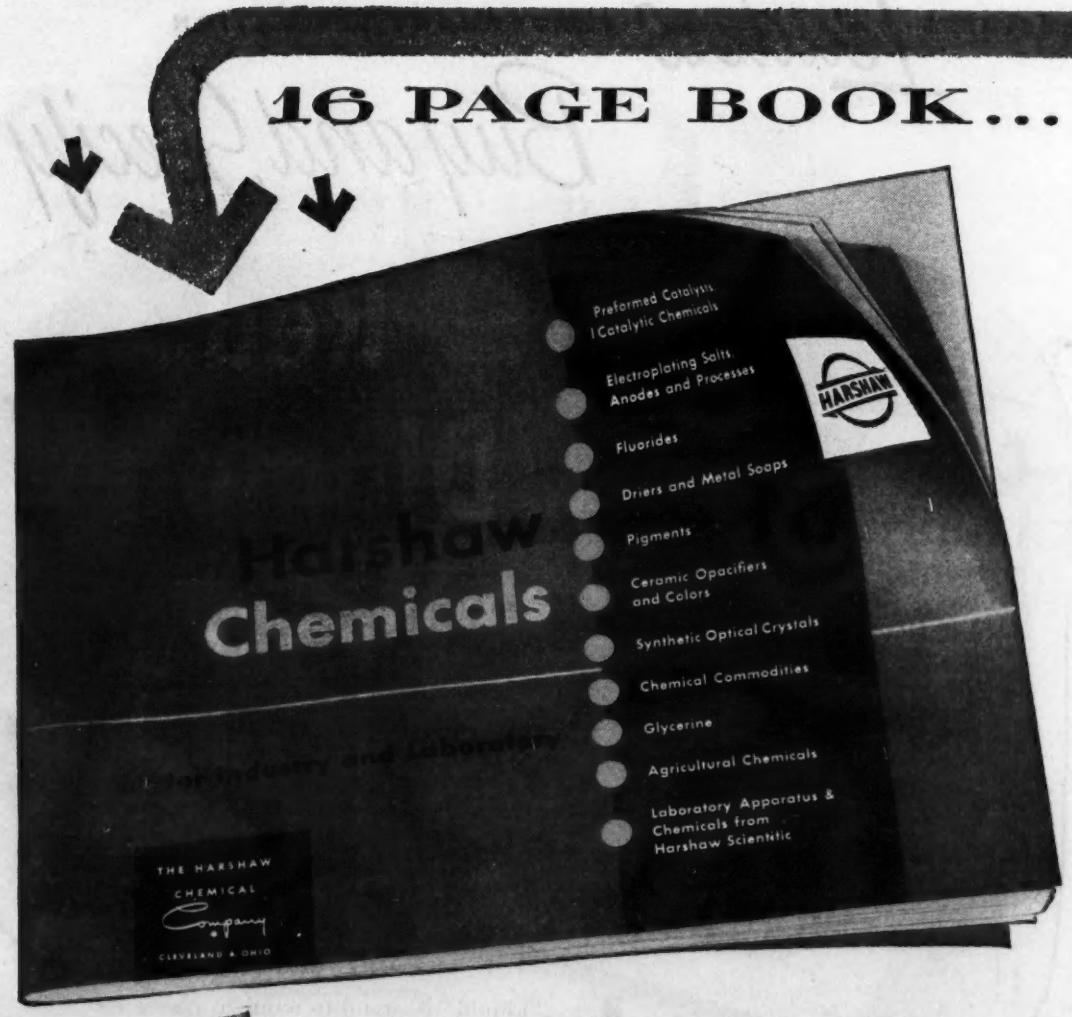

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CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

Copper sulphate, tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld ... 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms. ... lb. 1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. ... lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ... ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ... ton 21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ... ton 217.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ... ton 212.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. ... lb. .08½ Nom.
Czech, bgs ... lb. .07 .07½
Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .05½- .06
Roumanian, bgs ... lb. .08 - .08¼
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. ... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls ... lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more ... lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more ... lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls ... lb. .25 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton ... 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein sacked, Memphis ... ton. 78.00 -80.00
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns. ... lb 2.94 3.15
powd. cans ... lb. 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark NF, bls ... lb 80 .90
Cranesbill root, bls ... lb. .40 .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. ... lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment ... lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. ... lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs ... lb. .25¾- —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. ... lb. 2.80 2.90
Coaltar crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted ... gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks works, ... gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works ... gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis ... gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. ... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys ... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms ... gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald ... lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. ... lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .120 - .145
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .148 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .130 - .155
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. ... lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.i., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cubs root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works ... lb. .23 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs ... lb. .45 - .52
powd. cs ... lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls ... lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .14 - —
tanks works ... lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs ... lb. .15 - .15¼
Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ... lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs ... lb. .14½- .14¾
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra ... lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, tertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ... ton. 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N. bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.i., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.i., works, frt. alld. E ... lb. .24¾- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis ... lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis ... lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.i. ... lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l. works ... lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works ... lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.i., works. ... lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2 lb. cyls., works. ... cyl. 43.00 - —
8 oz. cyls., works ... cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. ... gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots ... gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots ... gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. ... lb. .61 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. ... lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls ... lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls ... lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works ... lb. .60 - —
l.c.l works ... lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ... lb. .26 - .30
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .27 - .29
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.i., dlvd ... lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls ... lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 12% P. paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ... ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls ... lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls ... lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls ... lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls ... lb. .30 - —
Derris root 5% rotenone powd., bbls ... lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bals ... lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo bots ... lb 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. ... 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. ... 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. ... lb. .10½- .11

Dextrose, USP, dms ... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ... lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms ... lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ... ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ... ton. 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ... ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ... ton. 65.00 - —
California ... ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ... ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ... ton. 95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ... lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast ... lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E ... lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. ... lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .93 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .91 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. ... lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ... lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .53 - —

Copper Sulphate, Tribasic—Diethylethanolamine

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .37 - .39¼
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate dms., c.l., works ... lb. .78½ —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .79½ —
tanks, works ... lb. .76¾ — .83
Dichloroanilin dms, works ... lb. 75
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlormethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes dms, c.i., works. ... lb. .05 —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .04½- —
Dicyclohexylamine dms, c.i. works. ... lb. .86 —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .86¾ —
tanks, works ... lb. .44½ —
Dicyclohexylphthalate fib dms., c.l., works ... lb. .80 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .61 —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ... lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .27½ —
Diethyl carbonate dms. c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .46¾ —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .47¾ —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .45 —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .50 —
l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .48¼- —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .46½ —
Oxalate, dms., c.l. frt. alld ... lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .26¾- .31¼
l.c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .27¾- .32¼
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .25 - .29½

Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works ... lb .19¼- —
tanks, works ... lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .52½ —
Diethylanilin dms ... lb. .48 —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms, c.i. dlvd E. ... lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb .21¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .18½ —
Boriborate dms l.c.l ... lb. .30½ —
Diethyether dms, c.i., works ... lb. .46½ —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.i., works. ... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. works ... lb .29¼- —
tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.i., works ... lb .30 - —
c.l.l., works ... lb .30½ —
Monoethylether, dms., c.i., dlvd. ... lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .26¾ —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .27¼ —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. ... lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works ... lb .25¼ —
tanks works ... lb .23½ —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.i., dlvd E. ... lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.i., dlvd ... lb. .67½ —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .68½ —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .65¾ —

KAY-FRIES

$CNCH_2$ $CONH_2$

Cyanoacetamide

CYANOACETAMIDE (both a nitrile and an amide) is another Kay-Fries intermediate with a cyano-activated methylene group. It is now used in the syntheses of vitamins and barbiturates. Potentially its usefulness can be expanded. It has been suggested as an intermediate for special resins, substituted piperidines and pyridones, new pharmaceuticals and general organic synthesis.

■ KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS...

purity	• 99.0% min.
melting point	• 119.0°-122.0°C (meniscus to complete melt)
ash	• .05% max.
solubility	• 1 gm. completely soluble 9 gm.dist.H_2O

■ Typical reactions of CYANOACETAMIDE

REDUCTION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + 2H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} NH_2CH_2CH_2CONH_2$
amide of β-alanine

DEHYDRATION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} CNCH_2CN + H_2O$
malononitrile

CONDENSATIONS

$2CNCH_2CONH_2 + RR'C{=}O \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RR'CCH(CN)CONHC(=NH)CHCONH_2 + H_2O$
ketone or aldehyde — substituted piperidine

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + RCOCR'HCOR'' \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RC{=}C(CN)CONHCR''{=}CR' + 2H_2O$
diketone — substituted pyridone

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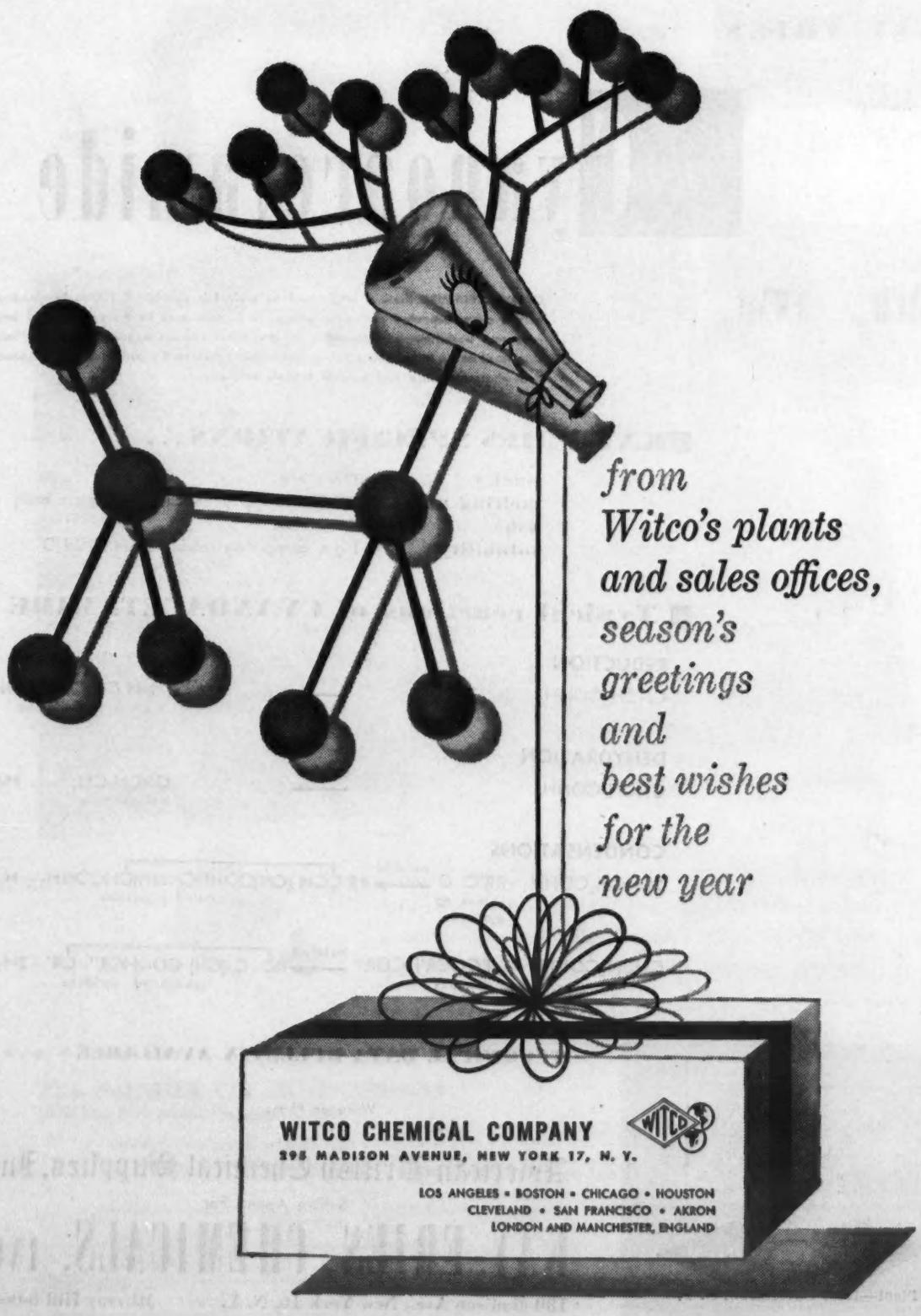
1 kilo lot..kilo.135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots..gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms..lb. .30½- .34
Oleate, dms..lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms..lb. .35 - .36½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .77½- —
tanks, works..lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk..gram. .21 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvld..lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd. E..lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E..lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works..lb. .07¼- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .27 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .48 - —
Dilleed, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .13¼- —
natural, bgs..lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns..lb. 5.50 - 8.00
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tanks, works..lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms..lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works..lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works..lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%..lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .52¼- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..lb. .34 - —
Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald..lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms..lb. .20 - —
purified, dms..lb. .23 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls..lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, otly, dms..lb. .10 - —
refined, dms..lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works..lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .38¾- .41¾
l.c.l. frt. alld..lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .56 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .50 - —
whse..gal. .48 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South..gal. .62 - —
dlvd. N. Y..gal. .53 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works..lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots..lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms..lb. 5.30 - 8.00
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis..lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works..lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. works..lb. .32 - —
tanks, works..lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton.70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 50-25%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom. cut, bls..lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls..lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs..lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns..lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns..lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns..lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns..lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns..lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns..lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns..lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns..lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns..lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns..lb 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns..lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns..lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns..lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns..lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns..lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns..lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns..lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns..lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns..lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns..lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns..lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns..lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns..lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns..lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns..lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns..lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns..lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns..lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C No. 1, cns..lb.10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.
20 Chrysoidine Y..lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G..lb. .73 - —
31 Phloxine 2G..lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G..lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc..lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B..lb. .96 - —
79 Scarlet 2R..lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y..lb. .46 - —
161 Orange RR..lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc..lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc..lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B..lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc..lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc..lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T..lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR..lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B..lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown..lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc..lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc..lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%..lb. 1.08 - —
299 Black F, conc..lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%..lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC..lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown BX, conc..lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc..lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B..lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD..lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra, conc..lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC..lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M..lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc..lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc..lb. 1.50 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc..lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black R, double..lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150%..lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%..lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc..lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX..lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc..lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc..lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst...lb. 1.70 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst..lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc..lb. 3.65 - —
671 Brilliant Blue R..lb. 1.73 - —
686 Formyl violet S4B..lb. 1.56 - —
681 Crystal violet powder..lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B..lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%..lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc..lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra..lb. 2.41 - —
748 Rhodamine B, extra..lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%..lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%..lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ..lb. .62 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX..lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste..lb. .76 - —
976 Sulphogene carbon BCF grains..lb. .52 - —



Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), dlvd.

1034	Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	—
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
	double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
	double paste	lb.	3.35	—
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	—
1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracene brown PGN	lb.	2.30	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.45	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.58	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-344	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb	2.72	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.33	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms, sellers works:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.	lb.	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc.	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc.	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:

Azo rubine S, extra, conc	lb.	1 04	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow azo, conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 2 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.95	.97
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	.40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	.23
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	.29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	.47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	.61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	35.00	42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.43	.53
Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.50	3.10
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32.50	34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Dichloroethyl, rerd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	.14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	.0836
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	.0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	.07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.33
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc hospitals	bot.	1.56	—

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation

85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.

	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48	—
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns, dms	lb.	.74	.79
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms	lb.	.43	.47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	1.03
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech, dms, c.l., works, cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.24	2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.80	—
less than truckload works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate; 40% available SiO, dms, works,	lb.	.80½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	.21¼
tanks	lb.	.13	.16¼

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 1034—Fennel Seed

Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,

	lb.	.33¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—

Ethylcellulose, via, 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works

	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80

via, 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works

	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	.75

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.

Ethylene oxide, cyls., c.l., works

	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	—

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, 76%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd

	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	—

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E

	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.

	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.

	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—

Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.

	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—

Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works

	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works

	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.30	.37

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss

	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots

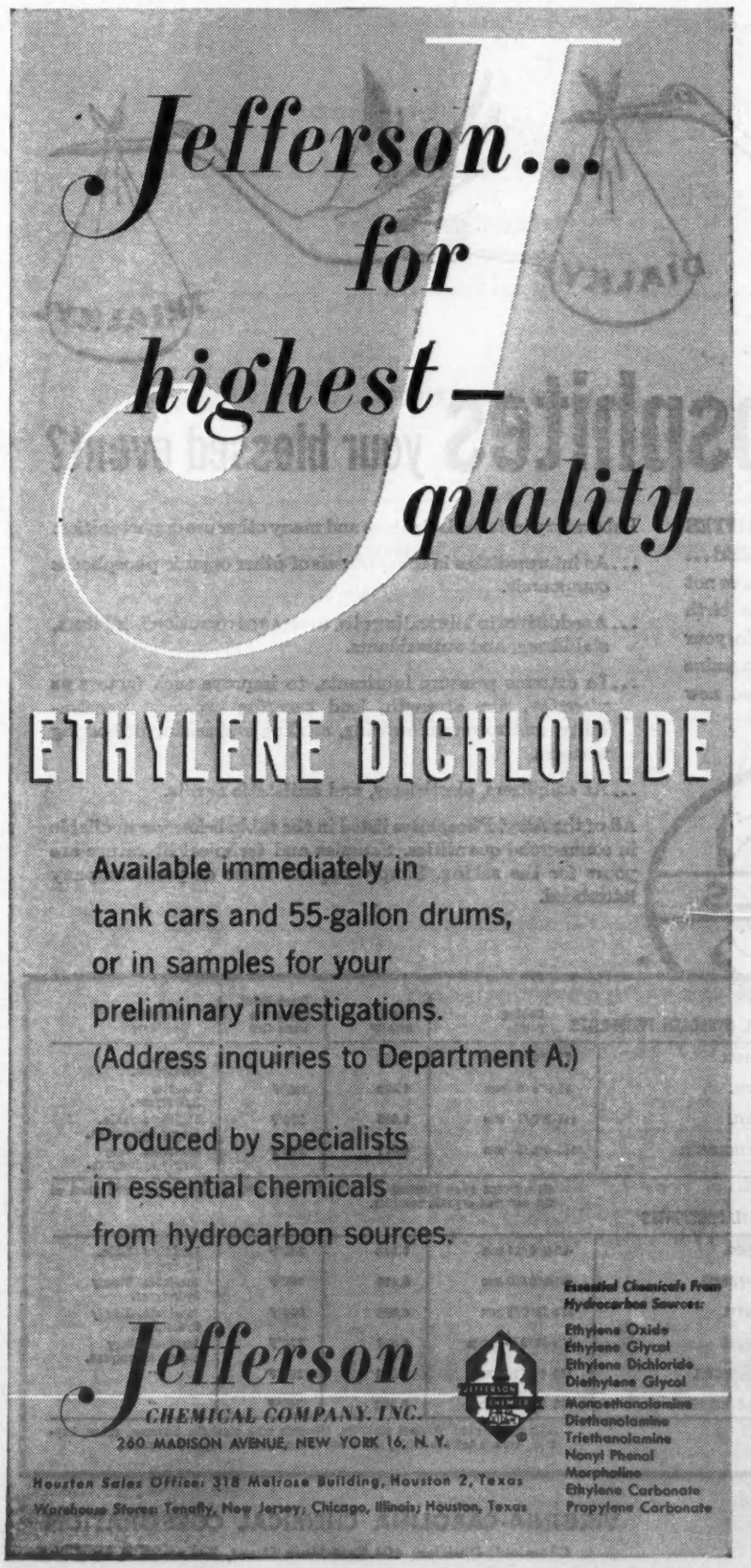
	oz.	11.85	—

Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidine).

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	1.90
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.90	3.45
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.13	.14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
French, bgs	lb.	.28	Nom.
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.29	Nom.



Briefs

From recent literature

No. 4 in a Series

Desludging fluid for internal combustion engines, Diesel engines and the like, can be formulated using ethylene dichloride, soap, alcohol, cresol and naphtha. This formula when substituted for lubricating oil will not only effectively desludge the crankcase and associated parts but will have a lubricating effect on the operating units.

Anabasine, a liquid alkaloid that closely resembles nicotine in physical, chemical, toxological and insecticidal properties, can be extracted from all parts of the tree tobacco plant with ethylene dichloride.

Benzoyl peroxide may be reacted with ethylene dichloride to give phenol and benzene. Coproducts of the reaction are $p\text{-}PhC_6H_4CO_2H$, diphenyl, trichlorobutene, and 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrachlorobutane.

N-vinyl compounds such as N-vinyl pyrrole or N-vinyl carbazole monomers, can be polymerized in ethylene dichloride solution to form materials which have high softening points. The reaction, using BF_3 as a catalyst, is started at room temperature with the ratio of solvent to monomer of 4 or 6:1. When such a ratio is employed, the reaction is more readily controlled because the temperature will remain nearly constant at about the boiling point of the ethylene dichloride.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride in your products or processes.

Fenugreek Seed—Gum, Dammar, East India, Batu

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
Ferrous gluconate NF dms lb 88 .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.85 Nom.
Fishberries bgs lb 17 .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.129.60 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-93% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton.37.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton.47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works ton.34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.40.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.43.00 - —
Imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 Nom.

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs. c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms. c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. 73 - —
Galanga root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 88 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.55 - 1.65
standard, cns., dms lb. 75 1.50
Geranyl acetate cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .17½- .18
No. 3, bgs lb. .15½- —
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Ginseng root, cs lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt alld ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —

Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
66 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .27 Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38½- —
refined SP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
USP, CP 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38½- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 3.05
powd., bxs lb. 3.25 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .34 Nom.
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .44½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse l.c. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, dlvd lb. .03½- —
house lb. .04½- —
white, choice lb. .05½- —
yellow lb. .04¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .27 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .85
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .14 - .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A.).
Asphaltum (see A.).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .18⅛
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10

are these

alkyl phosphites your blessed event?

DIALKYL and **TRIALKYL** PHOSPHITES are new arrivals in the chemical world... so new that their full possibilities have not yet been developed. Perhaps their birth may represent a "blessed event" in your particular field. It will pay you to examine the interesting properties of these new organic compounds.

Laboratory tests indicate these and many other use opportunities:

:..As intermediates in the synthesis of other organic phosphorus compounds.

:..As additives to lubricating oils, to serve as corrosion inhibitors, stabilizers, and antioxidants.

:..In extreme pressure lubricants, to improve such factors as viscosity, film strength, load carrying capacity, penetrability, and to retard wearing, scuffing and seizing of bearing surfaces.

:..As stabilizers, plasticizers, and antistatic agents.

All of the Alkyl Phosphites listed in the table below are available in commercial quantities. Samples and technical literature are yours for the asking. Simply request these on your company letterhead.

VC CHEMICALS ®

Elemental Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites

Other Organic Compounds of Phosphorus

DIALKYL HYDROGEN PHOSPHITES	Boiling Point	Specific Gravity	Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup	Solubility in Water
DIMETHYL	72-3°C/25 mm	1.200	205°F	Soluble. Hydrolyzes.
DIETHYL	65-6°C/6 mm	1.079	195°F	Soluble. Hydrolyzes.
DIBUTYL	118-8°C/7 mm	0.995	250°F	Slightly soluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
DI-2-ETHYLHEXYL	163-4°C/3 mm	0.937	338°F	Insoluble. Very slowly hydrolyzes.

All possess good thermal stability. Miscible with alcohol, ether, and most of the common organic solvents.

TRIALKYL PHOSPHITES				
TRIETHYL	65-6°C/24 mm	0.969	130°F	Slightly soluble. Hydrolyzes.
TRI-2-PROPYL	94-6°C/50 mm	0.914	165°F	Insoluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
TRIBUTYL	118-21°C/7 mm	0.923	250°F	Insoluble. Slowly hydrolyzes.
TRIHEXYL	135-41°C/0-2 mm	0.897	320°F	Insoluble. Very slowly hydrolyzes.
TRI-ISO-OCTYL	161-4°C/0-3 mm	0.891	385°F	"
TRI-2-ETHYLHEXYL	163-4°C/0-3 mm	0.902	365°F	"

All possess good thermal stability. Miscible with alcohols, benzene, ether, heptane, carbon tetrachloride, and most of the common organic solvents.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemicals Division: 401 East Main Street, Richmond 8, Virginia

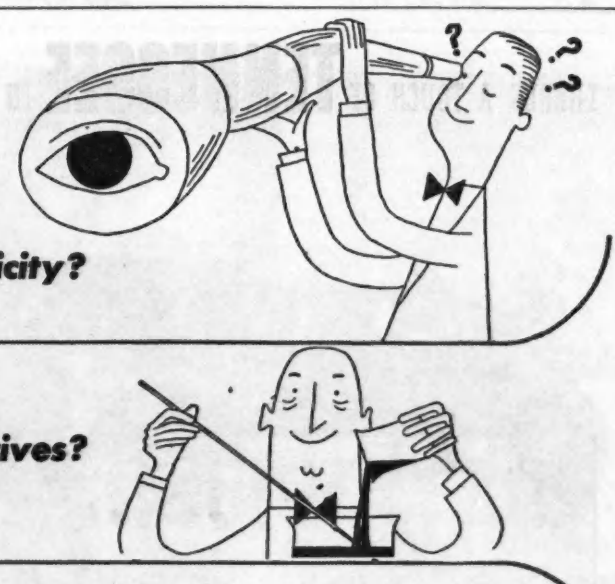
Gum, dammar, East India, black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .30 - .33
No. 2, bbls. lb. .22 - .25
No. 3, bbls. lb. .19 - .22
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt., equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plastereo, Ga., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton 14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .233 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 480.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .23 - .25
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ref., dms., Niagara Falls lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate 100% ref. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 2.00 - 2.50
85%, same basis lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .243
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -16.80
Sulphate, bots oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .26 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.76
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns lb. 3.75 - 6.15
Beta, cns. lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 8.40
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. 13¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .73 - .81
Iron reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. 09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced)
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .60 - .70
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 34.00 -35.00
smaller lots kilo. 35.00 -36.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .53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2. the synthesis of esters from olefins and organic acids
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Isophorone—Lithium Salicylate

Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .13 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .50

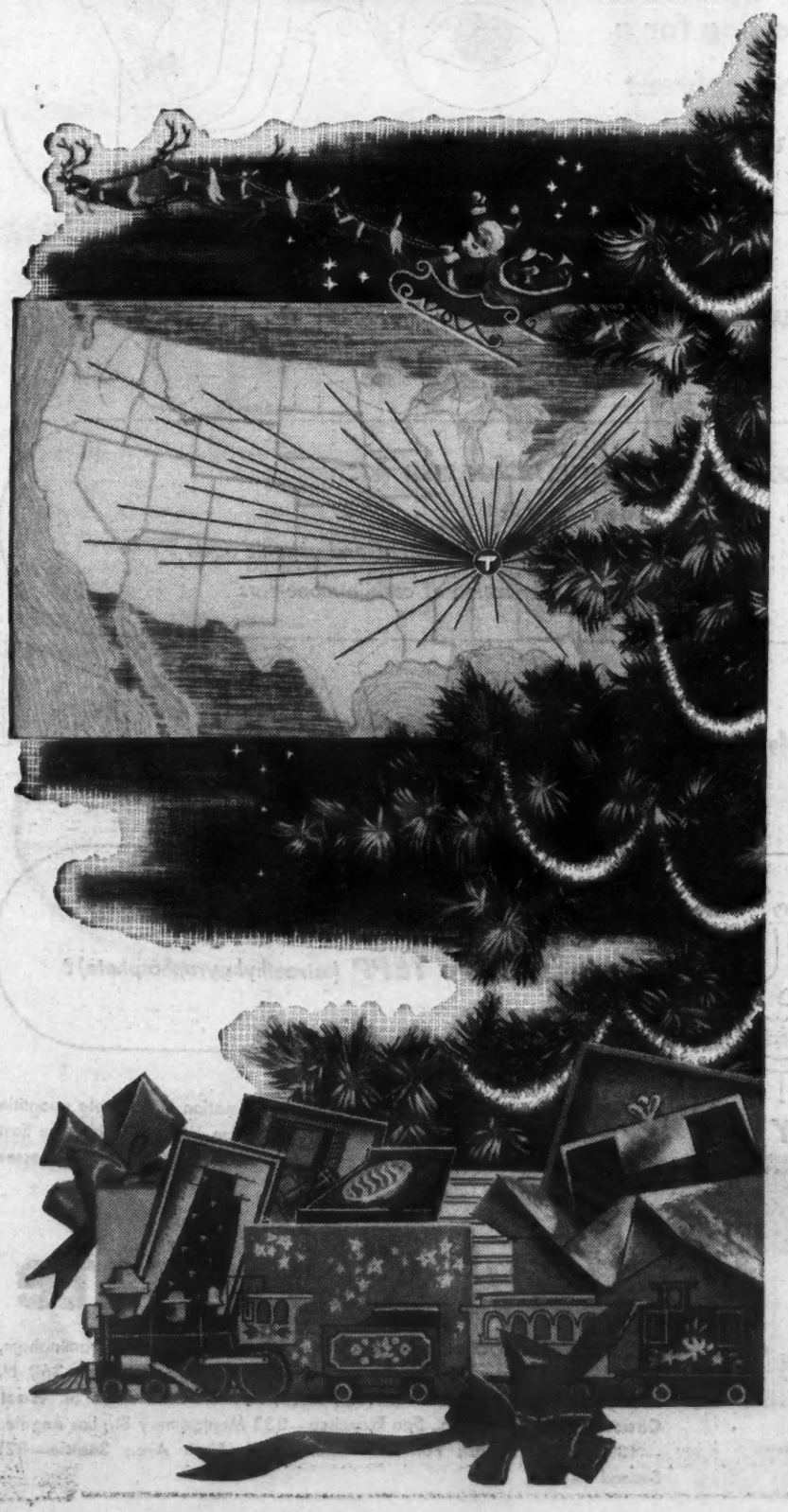
K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .0923- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .120 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35½- .40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .06½- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls lb. .11½- .12
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld, on 90 lbs. or 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., over lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .1400- —
St. Louis lb. .1380- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l lb. .1512- —
l.c.l. lb. .1610- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
93% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1725- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15 - .1825
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .1925
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls lb. .05½- .10
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 5.60 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.30 - 6.55
96-98%, dms lb. 6.40 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.60 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 36% bulk, Midwest mills ton.82.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.82.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70

THERE'S A TOUCH OF **TENNESSEE** IN **MERRY CHRISTMAS**



In Dad's necktie,
in Mother's handbag,
in Junior's socks,
in Sister's compact,
in Baby's toys.

To those industries across the nation whose business has made Tennessee Products what it is, and to the millions of Americans they serve—a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 .68
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .42 .43
Leaves, NF lb .75 .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract crystals, No. 1, bbls. t.c.l lb .41 —
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l lb .39 —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb .20 —
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l lb .19 —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb .18½ —
solid, No. lb .35 —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 .75
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium cs. lb. 1.70 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .97 - .98
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. .84 - .85
broken, cs lb. .70 .72
Magnesia calcined, tech., ctns works lb .32 .34¾
synth. rubber grade ctns., works lb .31 —
USP, light, ctns lb .34 .36
heavy bbls lb .36 .38
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ton 72.50 —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide jars lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate tech, bgs. c.l., frt. equald lb .09¼ —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .10½ —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¾ —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .11¾ —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb .12 —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .13 —
USP bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11¼ —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .12¼ —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¾ —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb .14 —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N Y C on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., t.c.l., works ton 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms, works lb 9.10 9.20
Hydroxide NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29½ .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .42 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate fused bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.s. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb 1.65 2.00
leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb .20 - .22
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 83.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 86.00 - —
dms., works ton 88.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms, cns lb. 1.86 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E ton. 75.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton. 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S.E ton. 87.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb 21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
So. American, 25% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 56.50 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .93
Mannitol, cont'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .23 - .23½
Chilean, bls lb. .21 - .24
French, bls lb. .28½ - .29
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs, ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .39½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.00 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 6.70 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.20
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., no dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazole disulphide, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd, fib, dms. lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms lb 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms lb 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib dms lb 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ 12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb .95 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloranilin, dms, works lb .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works fb. 73½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms, frt, alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs, frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib, dms., frt. alld lb. .94 1.09
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms, c.l., frt alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l. frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .45½
t.c.l. frt. alld gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt alld gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½ - —
t.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.53 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms, cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret, dms., c.l. dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 20½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E of Miss. frt. alld gal. .37 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .68½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd E gal. .72½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½ - —
Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms, c.l. and truckload, works lb 50 - —
less than truckload works lb 50½ - —
tanks, works lb 49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 2.40
extra cns lb 2.65 4.40
Benzoate, cns, dms lb .53 .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 .61
Chloride, indust cyl works lb .18 —
tanks, multi-unit works lb .14 —
single-unit works lb 11½ —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 .43
other consumers or service men cyls dlvd lb. .43 —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. 34½ - —
t.c.l. works lb .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb .35 .40
tech, non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb .66 - —
tanks works lb .67 - —
Lactate, dms, t.c.l. works lb .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .38½ - —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —

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Methyl Parahydroxybenzoate—Nitrocellulose

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots.	lb.	2.10	2.20
fib. dms.	lb	1.90	2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib dms.	lb	5.40	—
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs cns., 50 lbs.	lb	.50	—
	lb	.55	—
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms	gm	1.75	—
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.85	—
works	gal.	.85	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.90	—
tanks, works	gal.	.70	—
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
Ketone, dms., works	lb	1.05	—
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs.; c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld	lb.	.66	—
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb	.72	.85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted	lb	3.25	3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb	3.40	3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	.14½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11	.12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.48	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots.	lb.	35.00	45.00
Methylionone, A, cns	lb	6.55	8.80
D, cns.	lb	7.50	9.55
prime, cns.	lb	4.55	6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cns	lb.	3.00	3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.80	1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.64¼-	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03¾-	—
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E	lb.	.06½-	—
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg., E	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E	lb.	.06¼-	—
paint or lacq. bgs. c.l., works, frt. allg., E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E	lb.	.08	—
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E	lb.	.07¾-	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E	lb.	.08	—
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allg. E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allg. E	lb.	.08	—
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W of Rockies, 1c. higher.		½c. higher.	
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.18¾
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	.37
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35½-	.44¼
Sugar, cruce, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾-	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works	lb.	.29	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29¾-	—
200-1,800-lb lots, works	lb.	.30¼-	—
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.09½-	—
New York	gal.	.10½-	—
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. pwd., kgs	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.33	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.13	1.14
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies	lb.	.54¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.55¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allg. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½-	.11⅛
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11⅛-	.12⅛
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	.10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.			
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30¼-	—
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. allg.	lb.	.51	.57
l.c.l., frt. allg	lb.	.52	.58
tanks, frt. allg	lb.	.50	.56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allg. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35½-	.36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).			
Mono-tertiary butyimetacresol dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	48	—
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.40	12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz	9.95	10.00
Hydrobromide, cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Sulphate USP cns	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.61¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	59	—
Mullein flowers, cs	lb.	2.00	2.03
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	25
Musa, natural, Tonquin grains, bots.	oz.	40.00	55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	5.35	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.40	—
5-lb lots, cns	lb.	5.55	—
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	5.30	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.35	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.50	—
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	1.50	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.55	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.70	—
Musk root, bls	lb.	1.60	1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b source	lb.	.12	—
Danish, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10¾-	.11
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
German, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10½	Nom.
Japanese yellow, bgs	lb.	.10	.10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.08	—
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.05½-	—
yellow, bgs. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.09¼-	—
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock	ton.	47.00	—
assorted, ex dock	ton.	48.50	—
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00	66.00
Extract, Indian solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty	lb.	.07	—

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0625-	—
78°, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0765-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0790-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0675-	—
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾-	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Imported, crude, 78° large lots.	lb.	.0385-	.04
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity	gm.	.60	—
1-kilo lots	gm.	1.20	—
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y	ton.	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb	2.25	2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic)			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.60	.60⅛
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.66¼-	—
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34½-	—
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	4.50	—
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allg.	lb.	.58¼-	.59⅛
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works,	lb.	.56½-	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.33½-	—
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.63¼-	—
Sulphate, bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¾-	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted	kilo.	11.50	11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allg. over 70 lbs.	dm	49.40	—
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. allg. on cases of 6 tin.		10.85	—
Niger seed, bgs., afloat	lb.	.11½-	.12
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allg	lb.	.10½-	.11¼
l.c.l., frt. allg	lb.	.11½-	.12½
tanks, frt. allg	lb.	.09½-	.10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.36	.38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	.48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N ton. 120.00 -123.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., divd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 23¼- —
2, dms., divd. E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .33¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .32¼ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .34½- .35
shrivels, bgs lb. .33 - .34
West Indian, bgs lb. .29 - .29½
Nux vomica, bls lb 10 .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb 13 .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 —
l.c.l gal. .21 .60
tanks gal. .15½ —
.8°C., b.r. Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal 18 —
Octanol, normal tech, dms., c.l., divd lb 419 - —
l.c.l., divd lb 439 - —
tanks, divd lb 394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 83 —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb 26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb .27¼ - —
tanks, works lb 25¾ - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural bitter F.P.A., bots lb 2.75 - 4.75
NF bots lb 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb 55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb. 115.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb 50.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .34 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb No prices
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb 1.55 - 1.90
55-60% cns lb 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 3.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 12.75 -13.75
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.10
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.15 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.00
tech., cns lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Calamus, cns lb 10.00 -20.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms lb 26 .42
white, dms lb 26 .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 10.50 -11.50
rectified, cns lb 11.00 -14.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 43.00 -55.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.25 - 7.50
Castor, blown: dms., c.l lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. lb .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3210- —
l.c.l. lb. .3260- —
tanks lb. .3110- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2960- —
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .3425- .3475
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .25¼- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2850- —
l.c.l. lb. .2900- —
tanks lb. .2750- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2675- —
l.c.l. lb. .2725- —
tanks lb. .2575- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .48 - .75
Celeryseed, bots lb 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 250.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms lb 55 70
Chinawood (see Oil tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 23.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb 2.00 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .53 - .90
Java, true, cns lb 1.10 1.90
Java type, cns lb. .45 - .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 9.50 - 9.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y lb. .16½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .15½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 21.00 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots oz. 14.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east lb. .14 - —
Valley lb. .14 - —
Texas lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .02½- —
raw 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼- —
salad, dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.75
Cumin, bots lb. 4.90 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb. 6.00 - —
Degras (see D)
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
70-75%, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 2.90
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —

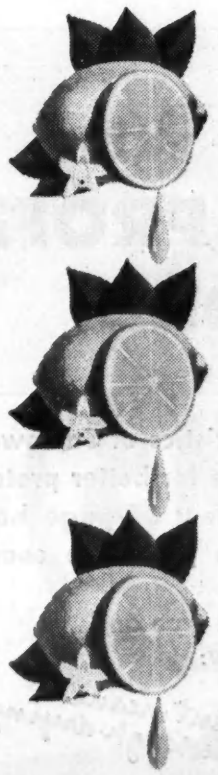
Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
300,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
400,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Merton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 -10.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 12.25 -16.50
Bourbon, cns lb. 12.00 -16.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 14.00 -15.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10½- .11½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .11½- .12½
prime burning, dms lb. .12½- .13½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb 2.50 2.75
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech, cns lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).

Oil, laurel, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.10 - 4.75
38-40% ester, cns lb. 4.85 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb 1.50 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.75 - 9.50
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.40
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.15 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.85
West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.85 - 9.25
terpeneless, bots lb 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y lb. .1760- —
l.c.l. lb. .1810- .1850
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1470- —
New York lb. .1595- —
tankwagon, N. Y lb. .1625- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.95 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .07½- —
Mineral white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .16 - .16½
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .31 - .33
20°, dms lb. .30 - .32
30°, dms lb. .28 - .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 216.00 -275.00
petale, bots lb. 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.35 - 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .58 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .26½- .27
tankcars lb. .25 - .25½

Oil, oleo, extra, dms lb. .11¼- .12
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 6.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.05 - —
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.50
foots, dms lb. .15 .15¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .70 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 1.00 1.75
Florida, cns lb. .90 - 1.75
Messina, cns lb 4.00 5.85
West Indian, cns lb 2.75 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 150.00 180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb 2.15 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .1260- —
tankcars lb. .1170- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .14½- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms lb. 6.95 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .26½ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .32½ Nom.
tanks lb. .30½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.50 - 7.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.75 - 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.90 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
wbse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .127 - .138



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Oil, pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16 - —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12¾- .13
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 50.00 -62.25
Rosemary Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb 60 - 90
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.00
Rue, bots lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.75
Spanish cns lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.80
Sardine, crude, tanks Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .50 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, aniba cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36½- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
i.c.l., works lb .33 - —
tanks, works lb .21 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 31.00 -36.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .13¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 - —
Oil, soybean, ref'd., alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1725- —
i.c.l. lb. .1775- .1800
tanks lb. .1575- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1625- —
i.c.l. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1525- —
salad, dms. lb. .1750- .1775
tanks lb. .1600- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1630- .1660
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 8.00
Southern, cns lb 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tansy, dms lb. 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., i.c.l., dms. extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb 1.90 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .3175- —
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .3550- —
i.c.l. lb. .3600- .3650
tanks lb. .3375- —
Oil, turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 20.00 -28.50
Haitian, cns lb. 17.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, n-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
i.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½- .55½
i.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
i.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
i.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
i.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
i.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
i.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
i.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.86 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 - 30.00
extra, bots lb. 25.00 Nom.
Madagascar bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .08 - .08½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 —
Mineral, American, bbls., i.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2010- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Mexican, bgs afloat lb. .15½- —
Portuguese, bgs., afloat lb. .19 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls, bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
i.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .198 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same works basis lb. .188 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
i.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. .50 - .58
Orthonitrochloronenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., i.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .43 - .47
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .78 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or mare, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., rf'y lb. .053 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rf'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rf'y lb. .0755- —
133°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rf'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rf'y lb. .0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —

NEW STUDY POINTS WAY TO BETTER PAINTS, PROFITS WITH SAFFLOWER OIL

Here's complete, new information on the characteristics of Safflower oil . . . detailed facts that can help you in your search for better protective coatings at lower cost. Write today for PVO's new 35-page booklet on Safflower Oil's properties and applications in protective coatings.

Key to Safflower oil's superior properties is the type and proportion of fatty acids shown below:

Highest chemical purity in its class

Low content means more thorough drying

	Safflower	Linseed	Soy
% Saturated acids	6.6	9.6	13.2
% Oleic Acid	16.4	20.1	30.2
% Linoleic Acid	76.7	19.5	51.2
% Linolenic Acid	0.3	50.8	5.4

Means excellent color retention and non-yellowing properties.

Have you looked at kettle-bodied and non-break Safflower oils as low-cost, high-quality vehicles for use in exterior finishes? PVO's new study shows why Safflower has shown excellent durability and flexibility.

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Ask your local PVO representative or write direct to the factory for your free copy of the new study on Safflower oil.

PVO OILS VARNISH PAINT & PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

62 Townsend Street
San Francisco 7, California

Paraldehyde, tech., 80%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1383-	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485-	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200-	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.48½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.51½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.21	.22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.68
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	.26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	90.00	92.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	.10
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.10	.11
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	.10
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb	34	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	12	.13¼
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.	lb.	1.37	1.38
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Gondar, bgs., afloat	lb.	.25	—
Japanese, hontakas, bgs., afloat	lb.	.50	.51
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.62	—
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.41	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., Nov.-Dec. ship't.	lb.	.43	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.36	.40
Turkish, bgs., shipm't	lb.	.35	.35¼
Unganda, bgs	lb.	.36½-	—
Zanzibar, bgs., afloat	lb.	.43½-	—
white, bgs	lb.	1.48	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.30	2.00
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½-	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾-	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.08⅛-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅛-	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅛-	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅛-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞-	.08
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜-	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06⅝-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅛-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.98
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.15	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.45	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.10	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.00	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.97	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.10	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.05	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.10	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.15	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.12	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.00	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825-	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 3	gal.	.08375-	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975-	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08125-	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07625-	.08125
range	gal.	.0875-	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075-	.1138
No. 2	gal.	.105	.113
No. 3	gal.	.105	.113
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.197	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 2, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.15625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12375
Petroleum mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147	.157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.185	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.228	—
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 300-325 b.r. 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal.		.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	30½
Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.29	—
49°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	.31⅛
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 345-360 b.r. Los Angeles	gal.	.152	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.156	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.190	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2043-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	.202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	.185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.18¾-	.19
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.17¼
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.19
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	.17¼
39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	.20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.21¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.19¼
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—

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Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
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Paratone
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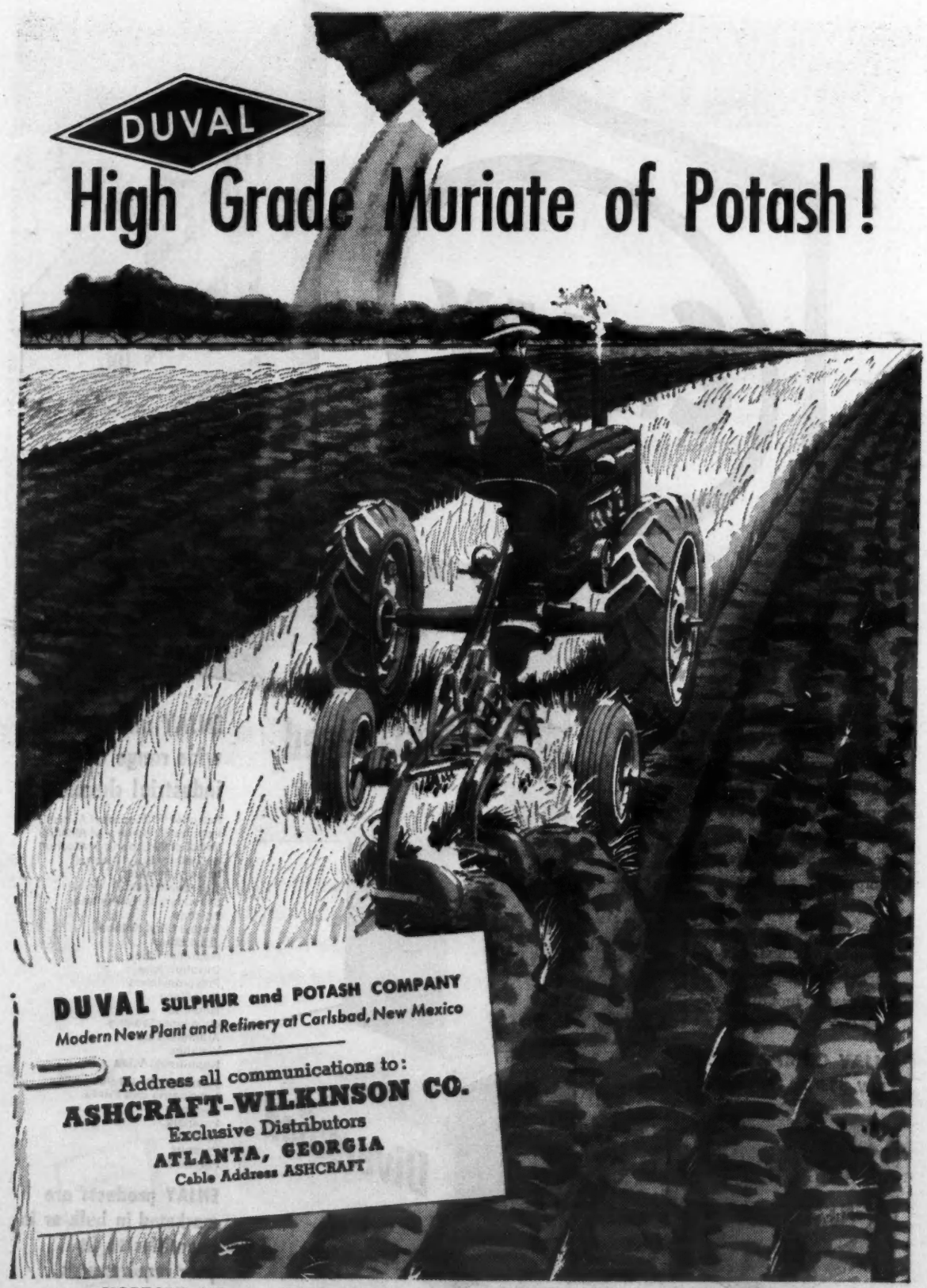
Paraflow

ENJAY products are marketed in bulk or in quantities to fit your requirements.

Phenolphthalein—Potassium Silicate, Solution, Tech., 32.5° Be.

Phenolphthalein, USP, cr yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 - 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb 1.15 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib dms., dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb dms. dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.57
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l. mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., fib dms. lb. .46 - .47
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11¼- —
Phosphorus pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33¼- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works lb. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms, works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., bots oz. 5.25 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 5.10 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 .20¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .28¼- .28½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .6511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots, kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 85%, dms, frt. equald, lb 1.63 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb 1.75 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.20 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° $F_.$ m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - 39.00
l.c.l., works ton. 41.00 —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.00 - 11.20
Pokeroot, bls lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs. same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs. lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16¾- .17
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13¼- .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15⅛
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .53
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38⅛
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rmd lb. .30 - .32
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15⅛
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23¼
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18⅛
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be., 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —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Potassium silicate, solution, tech., 40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 5.43 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.83
tanks works .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb .09½ .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works ..... lb 77 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works .... lb. .12½ —
5-ton lots, works .... lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .35 - .38
Oxalate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots ..... gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots ..... gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls ..... lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls ..... lb. .60 .61
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms. bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .123 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17¼- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .56
Pulsatilla herb, bls ..... lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works, lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works ... gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, drums., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.82 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.85 - —
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.14½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90 - 1.15
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites ..... long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF ..... lb. 3.23 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.215.00 -217.00
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 4.00 - —
Quinine, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, ens ... oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, ens. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF cns., 100-oz. tots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. tots.oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls ..... lb. 1.20 1.23
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls ..... lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis ... lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —

Potassium Silicate Solution, Tech., 40.5° Be—Red, Watchung-Type

Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls. works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St. Louis, N Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% terric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .03¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .76 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Red, maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 5.90
Cadmium deep, bbls., works, lb 1.20 - —
regular bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works lb 4.22 —
smaller lots works lb 4.24 —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb .85 —
Chlorinated, kgs ..... lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works... lb. 1.40 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan bbls, frt. equald lb 24½ .28
Venetian 15%, bgs., works....lb. .0350- .037a
20%, bgs. works ..... lb .04 - —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb .0450- —
30%, bgs, works ..... lb .0475- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs. works ..... lb .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb .32 —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.86 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. .....lb. 1.95 - —

PICCOPALE is a completely new synthetic resin, offering many money-saving and product-improving advantages. It is chemically inert—not affected by acids and alkalies; it is moisture-proof; its initial color is good and stability is fair; it is compatible with a very wide range of products, including waxes, rubbers, polyethylene, coumarone-indene resins, phenolics, rosins and esterfied rosins, many alkyds and vinyls, and most drying oils. PICCOPALE is soluble in naphthas, chlorinated solvents and long-chain oxygenated solvents.

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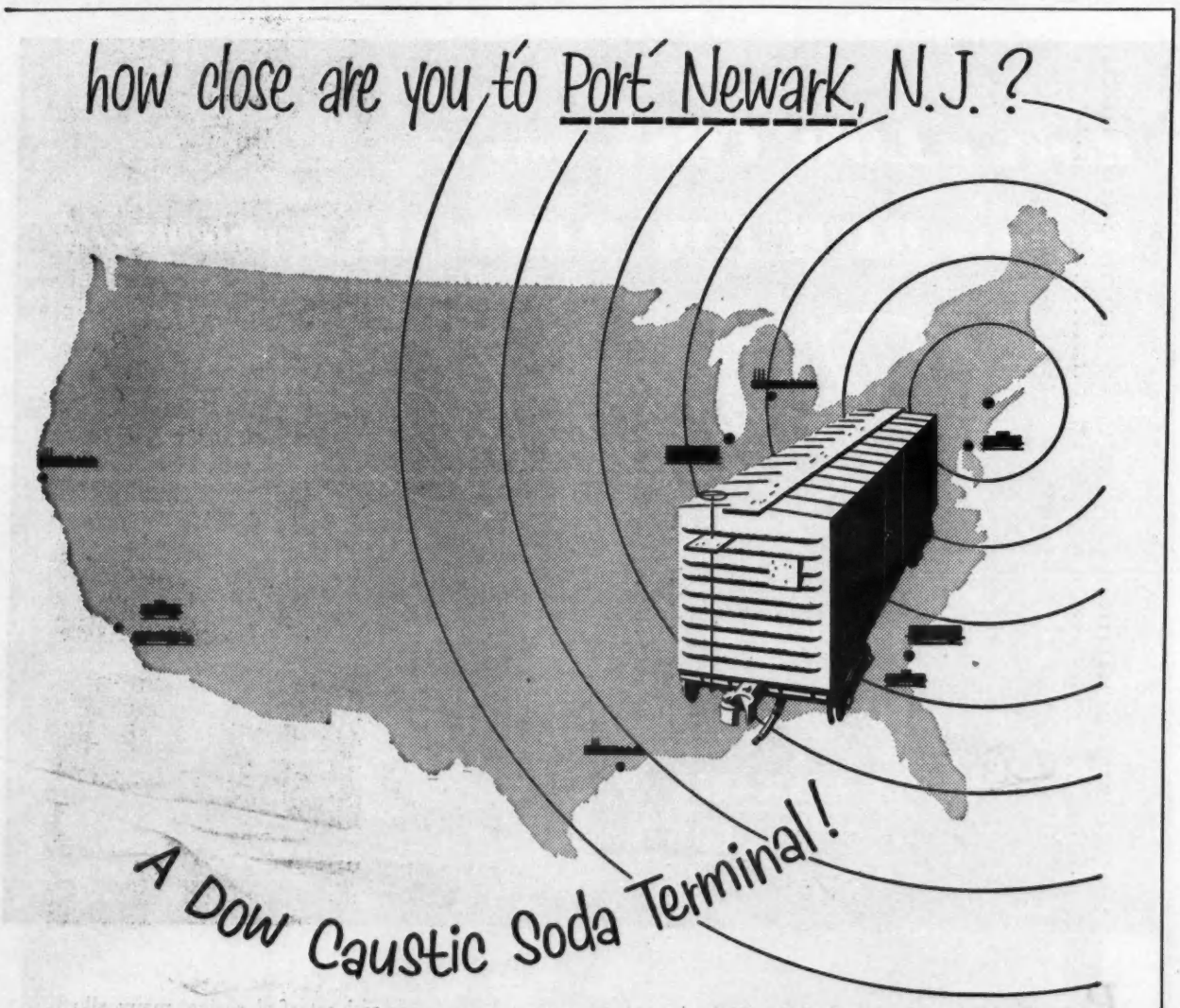
(OPD)

Red KB Base—Sodium Citrate

Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .33 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.35 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls. lb. .40 - .44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .41 - .42
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 22.00 -23.00
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Cyprus, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Greek, bls lb. .11½- .12
Italian, Officinalis, bls lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, stemless, bls lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bls lb. .11½- .12
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07½- .07¾
refined, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 110.00 -120.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 112.50 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .44 - .45
select, bls. lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls. lb. .21 - .21½
Spanish, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, tump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 14.00 -15.00
Hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 81.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb 30½ - —
smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —



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American industry constantly requires prompt delivery of caustic soda. For this reason Dow maintains an outstanding network of distribution facilities. In addition to Dow's caustic soda solid, flake and ground flake terminal in Port Newark, New Jersey—Dow operates caustic soda plants in Midland, Michigan; Freeport, Texas and Pittsburg, California. Caustic soda solid, flake and ground flake are also shipped from terminals in Chicago, Illinois and Charleston, South Carolina. Dow caustic soda solution is shipped from bulk tank terminals in Los Angeles, California; Carteret, New Jersey and Charleston, South Carolina. These distribution points are important in providing American industry with the superior service it requires.

wherever you are... *you're close to*

DOW CAUSTIC SODA

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Atlanta • Cleveland • Detroit
Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Senega root, bls. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .22 - .23
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls. lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .21 - .25
natural, bgs. lb. .13¾- .14
Turkish, bgs. lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots. lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .28 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .25 - .29
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorphn., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .75½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .76½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .76⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .76½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .54½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .55½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .55½- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.35 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran, dms., works lb. .16 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1 kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.63 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax)
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 8.53 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt), USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech, dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - .28
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

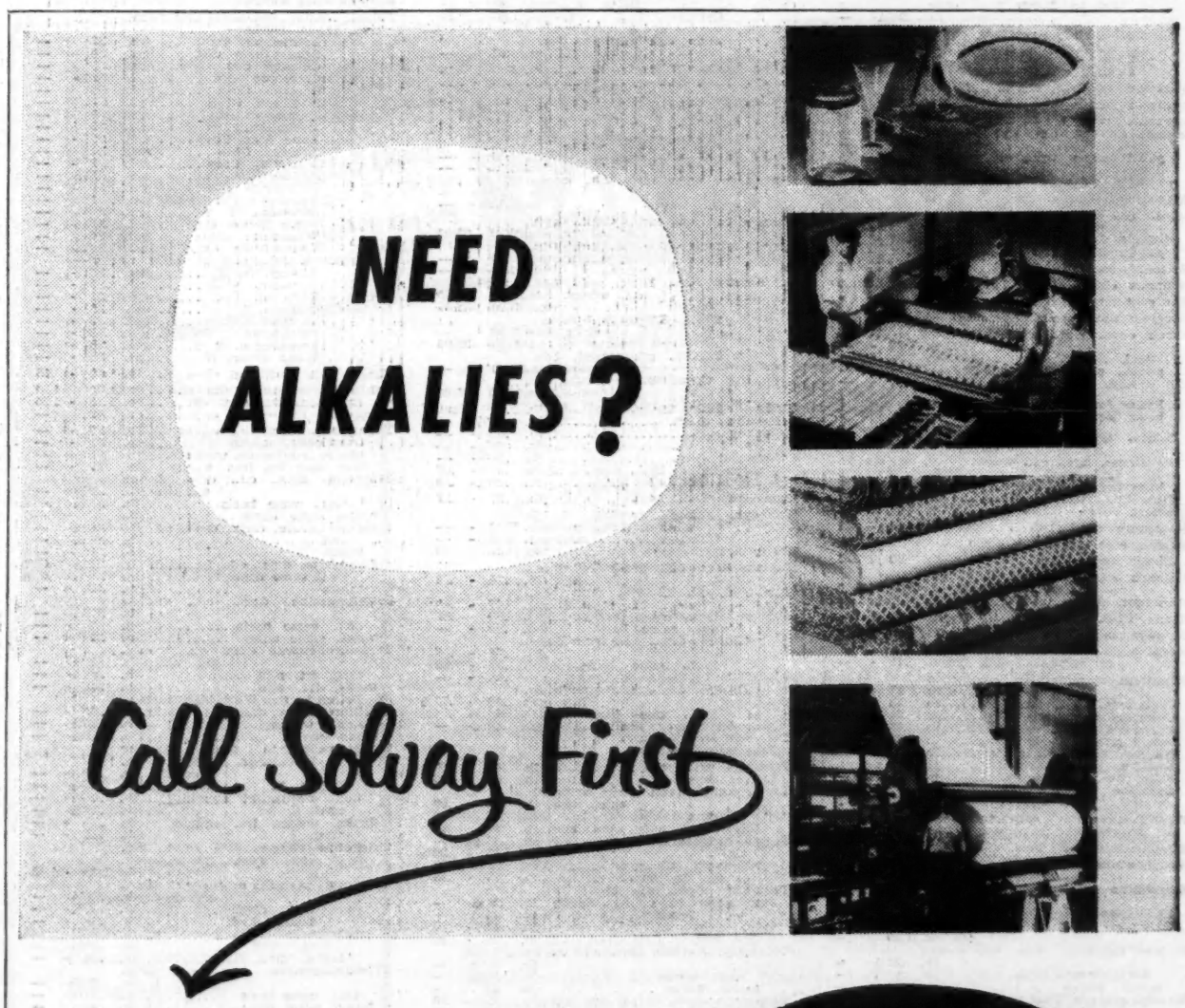
Sodium, cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs lb. .178 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dms lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1140 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1125 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1165 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms. c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .93 - .93
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP bots., dms lb 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms cbys. works lb. .26½ - —
tech. 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks dms works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.20 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms. works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾ - —
USP, gran., dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.08 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb lots., frt adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2019
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.50
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .63 - —

Sodium, sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., divd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me. N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98° Kan. Neb W. of 98°; N. D., Okla. S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.09
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid., 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 -1.90
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.53
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid., 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.83
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .075 - .075

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms. works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd. bgs. c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .19
Sulphide, flake bbls. c.l., works, E., frt. equald ton.100.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton.96.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.73 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 2.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.80 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.60

Sodium Cyanate—Sodium-Cinchophen

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works lb .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l. works lb. .10½ - —
5 tons works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39¼ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.99
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate fib. dms., 20,000 lbs, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd E lb 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).



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Because Solvay offers you a Technical Service that is operated on an Industry-Wise basis . . . providing expert advice to individual industries.

Because Solvay sales service is handled by a staff of thoroughly trained, helpful salesmen operating from thirteen convenient branch sales offices . . . plus a nation-wide organization of selected jobbers, distributors and dealers.

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SOLVAY
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SODA ASH
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Calcium Chloride
Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Bicarbonate

CAUSTIC SODA
Specialty Cleansers
Sodium Nitrite
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride

Sodium-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate—Wax, Bees

Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drues (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.71.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., spot lb. .12 - .13
imported, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .15 - .17
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stonecroot, bls lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloric or sulphate, bulk gram. .21 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .23 - —
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works lb. .10¼ .11
Oxalate, bbls, works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF powd. cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
i.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.47 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-300-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin USP dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 20-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs. mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot. lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs. ex-dock, short-ton.110.00 - —
ground, same basis ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs. lb. .80 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .05¼- —
fancy lb. .05½- —
No. 1 lb. .04½- —
special lb. .04¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .13
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammn, bulk unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs. lb. .14 - .20
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .58 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .70 - .80
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .85
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .49 - .60
prime, dms lb. .36 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
100-lb. lots or more, kilo. 600.00 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22 - .25½
Spanish, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .25½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment calcium-rutile base bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44¼- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd., E, of Rockies lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾- .45½
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ref. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, cns., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
Madras, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak. Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .42
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 60-62% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms, works lb. 1.38 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Vinylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ref. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm, bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.104.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 55% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¼- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. spot lb. .35 Nom.
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American lb. .54 - .55
refined, bleached, USP, bricks. lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .56 - .57
slabs lb. .55 - .56

Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 25 mesh, 6c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .98 - 1.01
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.03 - 1.05
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots.. lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots.. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots.. lb. No stocks.
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African.....lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs..... lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .71 - .73
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, tmp.....lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works.....lb. .75 - .80
spot.....lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms. c.l., same basis, gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms .....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district .....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .32 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .30 - .32
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
80 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, l.c.l. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 2.13 - —
G, pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0163- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¼
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .... lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms...lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., wurks.....100 lbs.11.00 - —
Zinc chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars .....lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls .....lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .12½- —
Napnthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld...lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1425- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .1525- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1440- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .1540- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1550- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .17½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.

—Continued on page 48

Hooker Chemical Guide (ONE OF A SERIES)
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indigo
sodium salts
pigments
aniline dyes
ceramics
pharmaceuticals
cosmetics
viscose rayon
cleaning compounds
reclaiming rubber
mercerizing cotton
reclaiming tin
food processing
reclaiming paper
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Home Work for Business

Among the multitude of commentaries in other countries on the various aspects of the economic sequels of the selection of presidential electors in the United States, one in the areas of commercial economics stood out with particularly intelligent philosophy. That was the statement of an English economic writer that the future of American business, domestically and internationally, depended far less upon what was done for it by government than on what it did for government. There is a growing recognition of the truth of that view in this country; albeit it is not always expressed with equally simple frankness. There is every need that those who view the scene from a shorter perspective be not misguided by shortsightedness. These are not times for myopic viewing of anything having to do with the relations of business and government—nor are they times when, as is here and there being manifested, the good old days and ways of the McKinley era should be set up as the most desirable goal.

One very sound bit of advice was given recently by an executive of the chemical industry, who said:—"It is now time for us to show our statesmanship. We must not change from the hunted animal to the devouring beast; but rather, we must emerge from behind the tree, confident that we will not be fired upon by the first government agency that spots us."

The acquiring of that confidence is today's big problem for business. It must, as a leading steel executive recently advised it, "recognize its responsibility and duty to convince the public that the enterprise system is sound and will work." It must "revitalize the economy so that prosperity is achieved from profit-making by individuals and companies and not from debt-making by government."

The making of this country really prosperous and stably so is a job which business alone can do. If it expects to have little, if any interference from government with its doing of that job, it must make it unmistakably clear that the prosperity for which it strives is for all—at least for all who justly deserve a share of it. It must, as another industrial executive advised a few weeks ago, "find out what we can do in association with government to prevent serious fluctuations"; for it must be clear to all sound thinkers that another national depression will spell the end of free enterprise. The frequently heard advice that business do its utmost to provide a favorable atmosphere for the revivification of the Republican party does not reach wide enough: it must do its utmost to assure its own survival.

The everyday advice that business get behind the incoming President also does not go far enough: its place is at his side—management at one arm; labor at the other, their unnecessary mutually detrimental differences rewoven into a harmonious whole—and guide him in the path of real progress which it knows well.

It is easy thus to advise business in its relations with government. It is just as easy to give it different advice. On almost the same day about a fortnight ago, two long-time leaders in the ethical areas of drug manufacturing addressed two groups of that division. One of them urged his hearers to resist all moves by the government to extend its controls over the industry. The other recommended creation of a committee in the industry to police its advertising and prevent malpractice. Certainly, if business is to help government, it is better that its efforts be directed to the avoiding of the necessity for governmental interference with its operations than to the opposing of such interference as a matter of policy, whatever may be the practice involved.

Business can but help government promote the general welfare by minimizing, if not eliminating, the necessity for government's taking a hand in the jobs that should be done by business—they are many. And, with respect of those jobs it is particularly true, as the old saying had it, that "if you would have a job done well and properly, do it yourself."

Business cannot do very well for government in the jobs that belong to government. It has not yet learned how to get along as a member of such a double team. The recent experiences in its endeavors to help in jobs with a distinct business association, especially in the programs of control, make it plain that the inability to team up is not all on one side. It is to be hoped that what was referred to above about not being potshot at by government agencies will become a reality in the relations of government and business. But, in this as in all other aspects of those relations, it must be recognized that, in the development of better conditions, business does not have a negligible, or even the lesser, part.

Whose Free Enterprise

All that has been said in these columns over the past two or three decades—and it has been much—about the impossibility of anyone's being able to say that the federal statutes popularly styled the "anti-trust laws" cannot, or will not, somehow be applied to any specific business practice gets some more support by way of the processes in the latest assault on the "soap trust." A federal grand jury, after some eighteen months of investigating allegations regarding such a trust, was discharged about a month ago after failing to find justification of a criminal indictment. Of course, the juridical ban on repeated jeopardizing of a defendent has no universal application. So there is nothing "out of the way" in the successive step of the government in bringing the "soap trust" allegations into a civil action against the same manufacturers and the association of the industry. The manufacturers offered no defense in a similar action ten years ago to a charge of price-fixing and were fined an aggregate of $60,000. They informally now deny even the allegation of the same offense, as well as the charge of monopolizing the soap business.

The antitrust action in the soap field is a very high-minded undertaking—to hear the prosecution tell it:—"Continued enjoyment of the benefits of the free enterprise system, which has given this nation and the free world economic stability, depends on effective enforcement of the Sherman act's antimonopoly provision." It is not clear anywhere why the free enterprise of the pilloried soap manufacturers is not considered beneficial to the general economy or has in any way lessened the stability of the economy of this nation or the free world, or has not taken care of their cleanliness needs.

There is more of an explanatory nature in the prosecutor's continuing:—"Effective enforcement of that antimonopoly law depends in turn on the exercise by the courts of their power to re-establish an environment favorable to the entry of newcomers in any industry where dominance has been concentrated in the hands of two, three, or four giants who control prices or have the power to exclude competitors." What need there is for any newcomers in the soap business is anybody's question. There are many there who are not giants and have no desire for such stature, to the extent that they cannot meet the prices of larger producers with lower costs; they lay their bids for business on other bases. The public is the deciding court. It gets no part, however, in the handling of antitrust doings, mainly because it does not accept the official interpretation of busines competition as a free-for-all contest in which nobody dare win and nobody is allowed to lose; because winners are penalized and losers are propped. Free enterprise ! ! ? ?

For the Bookshelf

TANNIN FROM WASTE BARK. Bulletin No. 39 of the Northeastern Wood Utilization Council. Paper; 31 pages, 6 x 9 in. New Haven: Northeastern Wood Utilization Council. $2.50.

Four years ago, NEWUC showed that bark makes up about 10 percent of the volume of timber and said that it "represents the largest waste in American industry." After variously studying possibilities of utilizing this enormous waste, the council had, recently, a discussion of tannin extraction in that connection. This bulletin is based on the papers contributed thereto from several countries and on a variety of angles. These papers covered (1) the tannin material situation, (2) the tanning industry of New England, (3) operation of a tannin-extraction plant, (4) potential tannin supplies from domestic barks, (5) methods of bark separation, (6) air-flotation method, (7) thermo-pressure method, (8) cyclone method, (9) portable debarkers.

Despite the high development of synthetic tanning agents, the search for new supplies of natural tanstuffs is energetic throughout the world. Recent publications in the field have had to do with work in other countries on canaigre and acacia bark and pods. The NEWUC bulletin brings the search closer to home.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

state experimental stations and about $75,000,000 through the extension services to bring this new information to farmers and teach them how to use it. What's needed, says the association, is the assigning of a larger portion of the experiment station budgets to studies of communications and teaching methods for the "salesmanship" of new farm practices.

Government Debt at New High

Government debt—federal, state and local—reached a new high of $289,000,000,000 on June 30, 1952, the Bureau of Census reports. This amounts to a per capita debt of $1,839. Nearly nine-tenths of the total, or $259,000,000,000 is owed by the federal government. States owe $7,000,000,000 and the remaining $22,600,000,000 represents the outstanding debt of local governments.

Debts of state governments practically tripled in the six postwar years, the bureau's figures show. The same sharp rise appears for school districts, which owed $3,800,000,000 in June, of this year, as compared with $1,300,000,000 in 1946. Debt of other local governments—cities, counties, special districts, and townships—has also increased steadily since World War II, but at a less rapid rate.

Interest payments on governmental debt amounted to nearly $6,300,000,000, which is within $300,000,000 of the cost of running the entire federal government in 1935. This represents $41 per capita, including $36 of the interest on the federal debt.

German Corporate Dollar Bonds

The Department of State is urging all holders of defaulted prewar German corporate dollar bonds to communicate with the United States Committe for German Corporate Dollar Bonds and make known their holdings of such issues. The committee's headquarters are located in Washington with an office in the Barr Building at 910 17th street, N. W.

The committee was formed in February of this year at the invitation of the State department in consultation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and represented the holders of dollar bonds of German corporations, and other private German debtors, at the London conference on German Debts last August. The committee has agreed to represent bondholders in the negotiation of final individual settlements with German debtors pursuant to the general arrangements agreed upon in London.

Although these London arrangements will not become effective until an intergovernmental agreement giving international authority to the plan has been completed and put into effect, the committee plans to undertake preliminary negotiations in order to expedite settlements with individual German debtors as soon as possible after the intergovernmental agreements enter into force.

While the committee is not inviting or accepting deposits of bonds or proxies from bondholders at this time, it is anxious to obtain all possible information as to the holdings and location of German corporate dollar bonds in the United States. It is also prepared to furnish information with regard to the debt settlement program on request of bondholders and other interested persons.

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Heavy Chemicals

Refrigeration grade of anhydrous ammonia in tankcars was advanced by two producers last week and it looked as though others would go along. Aqua ammonia has worked into a stronger position and at least one important producer will advance the tankcar price on January 1. Both of these chemicals have continued in tight supply with high manufacturing costs contributing strength to the markets. Glaubers salt and affiliated chemicals are in relatively short supply. Producers were unable to build up inventories in salt cake and anhydrous sodium sulphate after the cutback production of byproduct material occasioned by the slow down in activity at rayon mills last Summer. The low output of chrome cake caused by reduced output of bichromates also added tension to the situation while imports of Canadian salt cake dropped off seriously due to flooded areas surrounding supply sources in the Saskatchewan section.

Shipments of caustic soda and soda ash were off a bit last week with year-end inventory influences exerting a quieting effect. Chlorine on spot was not too flush. Liquid caustic potash was in good demand and glass plants took enough potassium carbonate to hold spot shipments rather tight. There was plenty of methylene chloride available for immediate and prompt shipment. Some producers were a trifle late on deliveries of muriatic acid but there was no serious shortage. Stocks of sulphuric acid were fully sufficient to meet requirements.

The upward surge in quicksilver prices was checked, temporarily at least. ODM offered to advance aluminum ceilings by ½ cent a pound on pig and ingot, and an additional 4 percent on fabricated mill products, provided aluminum producers agree to make more binding aluminum delivery contracts with the U. S. Government.

Paper production based on a percentage of sixday capacity with 94.0 percent for the week ending December 13, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 92.9R in the preceding week and 96.9 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Ammonia Anhydrous—At least two producers of the refrigeration grade have advanced the price to $84.50 per ton f.o.b. the works for tankcars. Others have not gone along to date but have an advance under consideration. The higher cost of production has contributed considerable strength to the market. No additional change in price for the fertilizer grade was announced. Supply conditions were described as tight.

Ammonia, Aqua—An important producer will advance the price to $82 per ton anhydrous basis for tankcars on January 1. This represents an increase of $2 per ton. The market position is strong with the supply relatively tight.

Bauxite—Output in the third quarter was down to 312,370 long tons, the lowest level in two years, the Bureau of Mines stated. During the second quarter of 1952, production amounted to 458,612 tons. Foreign arrivals of 948,599 long tons during the third quarter set a record, the bureau said. This compared with imports of 729,952 long tons for the previous quarter.

Chlorine—Some producers are slightly behind on shipments while others are flush with demand. Any shortages that have developed appear to be temporary as prompt and foward shipments continued readily available. Demand, while good, has not been of an urgent character.

Cobalt Hydrate—September production was placed at 13,573 pounds, gross weight, by the Bureau of Mines. In August 24,280 pounds were made. Shipments in September were 16,586 pounds, compared with 14,737 in the preceding month. Stocks on September 30 amounted to 7,171 pounds, against 5,854 on August 31.

Copper Sulphate—Market conditions showed no important change last week. While a slight improvement in the agricultural inquiry has developed, actual sales remained slow. Industrial shipments were reported normal with export demand fair principally from France and Latin American countries.

Chile produces annually about 1,000 short tons of crude copper sulphate. About 25 percent is consumed domestically and the balance exported to neighboring countries. Bolivia has been the largest purchaser, with Argentina second. Pure copper sulphate for industrial and medicinal purposes is imported and has come almost entirely from the United States in recent years. It is expected that about 2,000 tons will be needed this year.

Fluorspar—The discovery of fluorspar has been reported in Jamaica. However, the Geological Survey Department has not been able to visit the area to verify the report or determine the extent of the deposits.

Glauber's Salt—This market showed a tighter supply condition under a good demand and lower production. Output was seriously cutback earlier in the year when reduced activity at rayon mills shut off the major part of byproduct stocks. This condition was reflected also in chemicals affiliated with glauber's salt such as salt cake and anhydrous sodium sulphate. At present imports from Canada have been cutback owing to flooded section around Saskatchewan plants where increased hauling costs have forced prices above the domestic level.

Lime—Sales of lime by producers for chemical and other industrial uses amounted to 390,653 tons during September. The total included 326,795 tons of quicklime and 63,858 tons of hydrated, the Bureau of Mines states. Total sales for the third quarter were placed at 1,066,012 tons.

Methylene Chloride—Supplies have not been a problem since the removal of government regulations. Demand at present is moderate with immediate shipments readily available.

Potash, Caustic—Maintenance of production has kept the market in balance with demand but producers' inventories have been reduced and the market position is described as firm. Heavy stocks carried by first hands during the third quarter appear to have been liquidated to a large extent.

Potassium Carbonate—Steady demand from glass plants has prevented stock accumulations and in one producing quarter the supply was said to be relatively tight. Sales for immediate shipment have shown a satisfactory total of late.

Soda Ash—Moderate slowing down in demand was reported. This condition usually occurs prior to the year-end inventory taking. As previously stated, there is no lack of confidence over the first half of 1953 and a pickup in sales is expected to materialize during the latter part of January. The supply situation is comfortable with producers at present able to handle any normal demand without difficulty.

Soda, Caustic—Market situation not unlike that noted in soda ash. There was a moderate relaxation in demand which is seasonal. Stocks of both liquid and dry forms were plentiful with immediate, prompt and forward shipments obtainable at current price levels.

Sulphur—Supply situation continued to show improvement. Demand steady but not urgent while prices remained firm.

To increase Sweden's sulphur supply, the Riksdag authorized the Government in May, 1952, to lease its Rudtjeback pyrites mine to Bolidens AB., for a period of 20 years, beginning in January, 1953. The deposit is estimated to contain at least 3,000,000 metric tons of pyrite ore, but was mined only intermittently until the world sulphur supply became critical. Under an existing agreement, Bolidens will extract for the Government about 50,000 tons of crude pyrites (30,000 tons of pyrite concentrates) in 1952. Under the new lease, 100,000 tons of crude ore will be mined annually to be converted into approximately 64,000 tons of concentrate at the company's plant at Kristineberg, which is being enlarged. This will increase total production of pyrites to 470,000 tons in 1953, compared with a previous high of 424,000 tons in 1949.

Acids

Chromic—Moderate improvement in demand for plating use was noted. Sales are mostly for current wants, with producers naming former prices.

Hydrofluoric — Supply conditions continued to lean toward the tight side, with demand steady principally for use in the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
95.89	95.89	95.44	97.92

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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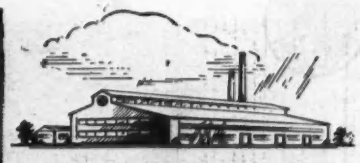

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Muriatic — Immediate shipments remained relatively tight in this area, with demand active. There appeared to be no serious shortage of stocks, although spot material was not always available in tankcars.

Nitric—Demand fully up to normal dimensions for this period of the year. Maintenance of production keeping supply situation at a comfortable level.

Oxalic—Small lot sales predominated in this market. The volume has increased over a month ago. The supply condition was fully capable of meeting requirements.

Sulphuric—Buying interest active and about seasonally normal, with the metal, oil and textile industries all showing interest. There was no scarcity of available stocks.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Controls over aluminum distributors have been eased by NPA to permit more flexibility in ordering metal from producers. The agency created two new formulas to be used by distributors in determining the amounts of metal they are entitled to each quarter. One method permits them to receive as much aluminum as they received in their average quarter of 1950, while the other allows them as much as they received in the average quarter of the last half of this year. NPA stated the new formulas will become effective with the first quarter of 1953.

Copper—IMC has announced that member governments have accepted the proposal for a copper allocation of 723,080 metric tons over the first quarter of 1953. Estimates place the amount of copper available over that period at 704,790 metric tons. There is apparently an over-allocation of 18,290 metric tons, which will allow some flexibility to the distribution plan.

Lead — Mostly quiet last week. Some orders were placed for January shipment and a few filtered in for the current month. Prices followed an even course, with the London market holding about steady.

Molybdenum—Production and shipments of molybdenum products were 8,079,000 and 6,582,800 pounds (contained molybdenum), respectively, in the third quarter of 1952, compared with 7,942,000 and 7,112,200 pounds in the second quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of molybdenum products in the third quarter comprised 6,149,000 pounds to domestic consumers and 433,800 pounds for export, compared with 6,477,700 and 634,500 pounds, respectively, in the second quarter of 1952. (All data refers to contained molybdenum)). Stocks of molybdenum products held by producers were 5,209,000 pounds (contained molybdenum) on September 30, 1952, compared with 3,712,200pounds on June 30, 1952. Consumption of molybdenum concentrates in the third quarter of 1952 was 8,253,900 pounds (contained molybdenum) compared with 7,995,900 pounds in the second quarter of 1952. Stocks of molybdenum concentrates held by industry were 7,262,600 pounds (contained molybdenum) on September 30, 1952, compared with 5,415,700 pounds on June 30, 1952.

There were no imports of molybdenum in the third quarter of 1952. According to the Department of Commerce, 1,438,277 pounds (contained molybdenum) in concentrates and molybdic oxide were exported from the United States in the third quarter of 1952, compared with 1,297,796 pounds in the second quarter of 1952. Exports in the third quarter comprised 686,087 pounds to West Germany, 265,076 pounds to France, 150,991 pounds to Canada, 125,416 pounds to United Kingdom, 117,010 pounds to Sweden, 58,984 pounds to Japan, 16,000 pounds to Australia, 10,080 pounds to New Zealand, 4,389 pounds to Italy, and 4,244 pounds to Mexico.

Quicksilver—No new price changes were noted last week. Reports of a sizable quantity due to arrive from Italy dampened demand and left the future course of the market uncertain. At the close $215 to $217 per flask was the prevailing quotation

Tin—Domestic tin consumption was slightly higher in September than in August despite the shorter month, according to the Bureau of Mines. The use of tin in September was 6,399 long tons (4,240 of primary and 2,159 of secondary) compared with 6,347 long tons in August (4,198 of primary and 2,149 of secondary). During the first three quarters of 1952 tin consumption decreased 22 percent from the corresponding period in 1951; the quantity used was 52,522 long tons (31,820 of primary and 20,702 of secondary) compared with 67,303 tons (42,921 of primary and 24,382 of secondary). Tin stocks held by the Government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw materials in process, and other, but excluding the strategic stockpile and metal afloat enroute to the United States—decreased from 62,311 long tons September 1 to 61,165 tons on September 30. Industrial stocks of pig tin, however, increased 938 tons and totaled 9,780 tons at the end of the month. Net receipts of pig tin by industrial plants were the highest since January 1951.

Imports of metallic tin were 7,586 long tons in September (8,501 in August). Receipts of ore in terms of contained metal

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George L. Turner has been appointed president of the Truscon Laboratories Division of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, to succeed Roy A. Plumb, Truscon founder who recently retired. Mr. Turner has been with Truscon more than twenty-five years and during the past sixteen years has been vice-president and general manager.

amounted to 1,136 long tons in September (2,378 tons in August). Ore and metal imports were augmented by 305 long tons (gross weight—chief value tin) of alloys amounted to 1,136 long tons in September mainly from the Netherlands in the form of a 94-percent tin alloy. Imports for consumption of this class were 397 tons in January, 753 in February, 1,182 in March, 578 in April, 1,261 in May, 499 in June, 646 in July and 930 in August. In September the Government-owned smelter at Texas City, Texas, produced 2,450 long tons of 3-Star (50 in August) and 25 tons of copan (none in August) from concentrates.

Tungsten — Domestic production and shipments of tungsten concentrates (reduced to an equivalent of 60 percent WO_3) in the third quarter of 1952 were 1,758 and 1,722 short tons, respectively, a decrease of 3 percent in production and a slight decrease in shipments, according to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks (60 percent WO_3 basis) were 318 tons on September 30, 1952, compared with 278 tons (revised figure) on June 30, 1952. Consumption of tungsten concentrates in the third quarter of 1952 was 1,988,000 pounds (tungsten content) compared with 2,022,900 pounds in the second quarter of 1952. Stocks held by consumers and dealers were 1,606,900 pounds (tungsten content) on September 30, 1952, compared with 2,206,000 pounds on June 30, 1952.

Zinc—Shipments of slab zinc during November were the highest in almost 2½ years, while shipments to domestic consumers last month were the largest in nearly seven and a half years, according to the American Zinc Institute. Deliveries from domestic smelting plants last month were placed at 90,756 tons, the highest for any month since June, 1950, when shipments totaled 90,920 tons and compared with 79,787 tons shipped during October this year. Of the November total, deliveries to domestic consumers amounted to 81,439 tons, the largest monthly shipments to U. S. plants since March, 1945, when 94,296 tons were delivered. During October domestic shipments amounted to 71,659 tons. Stocks of slab zinc held by producers at the end of November totaled 83,149 tons, against 95,342 tons at the end of October, a drop of 12,193 tons. U. S. smelters produced 78,563 tons of slab zinc last month from domestic and foreign ores, against 80,588 tons in October. The average daily rate for November was 2,619 tons, and in October 2,600 tons.

Chemstrand Names Finch To Patent Attorney's Post

Peyton N. Finch, jr., has been appointed a patent attorney for the Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., Dr. Frank J. Soday, director of the research and development department, has announced. Mr. Finch will be associated with Roy P. Wymbs, senior patent attorney. Immediately prior to joining Chemstrand, Mr. Finch was a patent attorney with the Army at Washington, and before that was associated with the Commercial Solvents Corporation, at Terre Haute, Ind.

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Diamond Shifts Belville, Lewis in Sales Posts

New assignments for two members of the sales organization of the Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Justus U. Belville and Kemble S. Lewis, have been announced by W. H. McConnell, director of sales. Mr. Belville becomes staff assistant to J. C. Forsyth, manager of alkali specialty sales at the company's general headquarters in Cleveland; and Mr. Lewis becomes assistant manager of Diamond's Chicago branch sales, the position formerly held by Mr. Belville.

Mr. Belville joined Diamond in 1941, doing merchandising and specialty sales and service work in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area.

Following a term of naval service,, he was engaged in handling sales of Diamond's general line of chemicals for industry. In 1950, Mr. Belville was promoted to assistant manager of the sales office which embraces Chicago and midwestern states.

Mr. Lewis has been associated with Diamond since 1947, when he joined the Chicago branch sales office to do technical sales and advisory work on Diamond chemicals for the paint-manufacturing industry. Prior to his recent appointment, Mr. Lewis had expanded his sales activities to cover Diamond's complete line of over 100 chemicals.

Dow Technical Service Position Goes to Lindsay

Appointment of R. A. Lindsay to the staff of technical service and development as heavy industries section manager has been announced by Donald Williams, director of sales for the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Mr. Lindsay was formerly section head of chemical engineering products in organic chemical sales. John C. Van Horn, manager of technical service and development, said Mr. Lindsay, will be responsible for the development of chemicals for the petroleum, transportation, chemical process, metal fabrication, soap and cosmetic, and solvent cleaning industries.

Mr. Lindsay joined Dow's consulting engineering division in 1941, engaging in process engineering design and operation. From 1944 to 1946 he handled technical service work on Dowtherm, the company's high temperature heat transfer medium. While on the organic chemical staff the past six years he was connected with the sale of Dowtherm, glycols, ethanolamines and related materials as well as their technical aspects.

ACS Organic Chemistry Chairmanship to Lauer

Prof. Walter M. Lauer of the University of Minnesota has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of organic chemistry for 1953. He succeeds Dr. Robert C. Elderfield, professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Max Tishler, director of developmental research of Merck & Co., Rahway N. J., has been chosen chairman-elect, and Prof. Nelson J. Leonard, of the University of Illinois has been renamed secretary.

During World War I, Prof. Lauer was an inspector of powder and explosives for the United States Army ordnance department. In World War II, he served as a civilian with the committee on medical research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. His peacetime research has been mainly in the field of mechanisms of organic chemical reactions.

Hercules Powder Reports Industrial Chemicals Shifts

A series of personnel changes in the industrial chemicals department of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., have been announced by George J. King, director of sales.

E. John Caruso has been transferred from Wilmington to the Chicago sales office. As a technical sales representative, he will service customers in Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and parts of Illinois. Donald A. Lemire and Stanley J. Dumovich have been transferred from the company's sales trainee group to the industrial chemicals sales department and have been assigned to the sales correspondence group in the Wilmington office.

Cowan Leaves Consolidated

Martin I. Cowan has announced his resignation as secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Products Company, New York, and his retirement from the firm. He had been affiliated with the company for thirty years. His son, Robert C. Cowan, will continue to serve as sales engineer with Consolidated. Mr. Cowan plans to continue his association with the chemical and allied processing industries as a consultant, advisor and appraiser.

Cyanamid Leather Chemicals Sales Appointment for Tefft

The appointment of William F. Tefft as sales manager of the leather chemicals group of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been announced by A. Scharwachter, the group's manager. Mr. Tefft's headquarters will be in Chicago.

Mr. Tefft will replace Ralph E. Nelson who has resigned his Cyanamid post to join Beggs & Cobb, Inc., Winchester, Mass., where he will be connected with its tannery operations. Mr. Tefft joined Cyanamid after wartime service with the Army quartermaster corps, and had been a technical service representative for tanning chemicals in the midwest area until his latest appointment.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index declined to 113.13 last week from 113.26 in the preceding period. Prices were lower for aldrin and dieldrin, Relaxation of buying interest for stockfeed use weakened both dried blood and tankage. Bone meal assumed a quiet position but revealed no price change. Menhaden meal was not offered freely and remained firm at the full ceiling price. Limited offerings of castor pomace were readily purchased for fertilizer use. There was no activity in hoof meal.

Ammonium sulphate remained tight so far as cokeoven material was concerned while synthetic assumed a more comfortable supply position. Demand did not appear urgent for either variety. Superphosphate was not in free supply in this area but was available at some out of town points. According to Baltimore advices, the take during the third quarter was not up to producers' expectations and this with increased production occasioned by the easement in sulphur has improved the supply outlook. A seasonal slackening was noted in the demand for contract shipments of domestic potassium muriate. The movement of mixed fertilizer remained relatively slow and ware-house stocks are heavy. There is a limitation of storage capacity which might have a regulating influence on potash production.

October, 1952, sales of fertilizer tax tags plus reports of shipments of fertilizer in nine reporting states is equivalent to 414,000 short tons of fertilizer. This is 112,000 tons below the comparable figure for the tenth month of last year, according to the National Fertilizer Association. Despite the seasonal decline, October sales of tax tags and reports of shipments for the first ten months of this year are equivalent to 9,600,000 tons of fertilizer in 13 reporting states—a 10 percent increase over the 8,700,000 tons reported in the like period a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Aldrin, 28½c. per lb.
Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York, and 50c. Chicago.
Dieldrin, tech., 60c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
113.13	113.26	113.53	113.31

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Demand active but not urgent. A seasonal slow-down in shipments was noted with some improvement in the supply position of synthetic. High steel production is sustaining the output of coke-oven material.

Bone Meal—Buying interest for fertilizer use has slowed down appreciably compared with a month ago. Steamed was unchanged at $75 per ton, carlots works.

Castor Pomace—Limited offerings have found a ready market for fertilizer use. The market remained firm at $37.25 per ton, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Priced lower here and in the midwest. Relaxation in stockfeed feed demand has left market situation quiet. New York named $7.50 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $7.25.

Fish Meal—Quiet with shipments limited mostly to standing contracts. Menhaden held at the full ceiling at $135.60 per ton for 60 percent with very little stock available.

Hoof Meal—No new business reported. The last sale was at $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Lime—Total amount of lime sold by producers for agriculture amounted to 25,203 tons during September, according to the Bureau of Mines. The breakdown included 8,336 tons of quicklime and 16,867 tons of hydrated lime. Total sold for the third quarter was 58,173 tons.

Phosphate Rock—Market has not relaxed from its former firm position. Contract shipments for domestic use have continued steady. High grade Florida rock has remained in shorter supply than low grade material and no nearby easement is expected.

Tunisia's production of phosphate rock totaled 178,630 metric tons in September, 1952 (162,860 tons in August). Output of hyperphosphate (finely-ground phosphate rock) was 11,530 tons. Exports of phosphate rock amounted to 95,635 tons during the month. The United Kingdom was the leading purchaser followed by France and Czechoslovakia.

Potassium Muriate—Edge appeared to off demand for domestic shipments temporarily. It was stated that warehouses are heavily stocked at present and this is having a tendency to limit production. An early Spring movement would greatly relieve the situation. Demand for foreign potash is also slow.

Belgium's principal imports of fertilizers in the fiscal year 1951-52 were 752,380 metric tons of potassium muriate and 211,840 tons of crude potash salts, mostly from France. About 465,000 tons of phosphate rock were imported from French Morocco and Tunisia; smaller quantities of sodium nitrate came from Chile.

Sodium Nitrate—No new developments last week. Inquiry is fully up to normal for agricultural use with stocks ample to meet requirements. Former prices are fully sustained.

Superphosphate—Supply conditions are tight here. Baltimore reports some improvement in demand and supply. It was stated that the Fall take was not up to expectations and this with the easement in sulphur resulted in a more comfortable supply condition. Shipments are expected to increase sharply after January 1.

Belgium's stocks of superphosphate increased to 329,930 metric tons on June 30, 1952, compared with 213,310 tons on June 30, 1951, reflecting the recent sharp decline in exports of this material. Stocks of nitrogenous fertilizers amounted to 21,745 tons on June 30, 1952 (13,937 on June 30, 1951), whereas for potassic materials the totals were 52,040 tons and 26,650 tons, respectively.

Tankage—Sales were made at lower prices last week. Demand for stockfeed use was not active and buyers were only interested at price concessions. At the close New York named $7 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $8.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: October**

	Equivalent tons		
	1952	1951	1952
	October		Jan.-Sept.
Virginia	.....	.....	
N. Carolina	.....	.....	53,000
S. Carolina	48,000	67,000	50,000
Georgia	67,000	66,000	29,000
Florida	105,000	134,000	97,000
Alabama	.....	.....	51,000
Tennessee	34,000	90,000	36,000
Arkansas	16,000	15,000	9,000
Louisiana	24,000	19,000	18,000
Texas	53,000	65,000	54,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	32,000
Total South	347,000	456,000	429,000
Indiana	30,000	39,000	82,000
Missouri	37,000	31,000	88,000
Total Midwest	67,000	70,000	170,000
California	.....	.....	.....
Total other	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	414,000	526,000	599,000

*Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Pesticides

Prices were lower for aldrin and dieldrin. Actual business continued slow, yet behind the scenes a lot of discussion is going on in producing quarters regarding prices for 1953 and the sales outlook. It is expected that some new prices will be announced after January 1. Since the Spring and Summer seasons of the past year, prices for several items have been all over the lot. Competitive influences ran rampant and it was difficult to secure concrete quotations. Producers hope for a more stabilized market when the new season starts but admit that the extent of infestation will have a lot to do with the stability of markets. In reference to basic raw materials, chlorine has not changed in price over 1952, but is more readily available. Benzol prices at present are the same as a year ago, although the current market is strong with an upward tendency. Lead metal is 5c. per pound below December, 1951, and arsenic is one cent down. In contrast to the general list specialties such as warfarin and thalium sulphate have been moving well for rodent control. While these materials are in a dual position, sales of both have increased over the last quarter.

Aldrin—Producers have lowered prices to 64½c. per pound in carlots and to 76½c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities for drums works, freight allowed.

Dieldrin—Technical has been reduced to $2 per pound in carlots and to $2.44 in l.c.l. quantities in drums, works, freight allowed.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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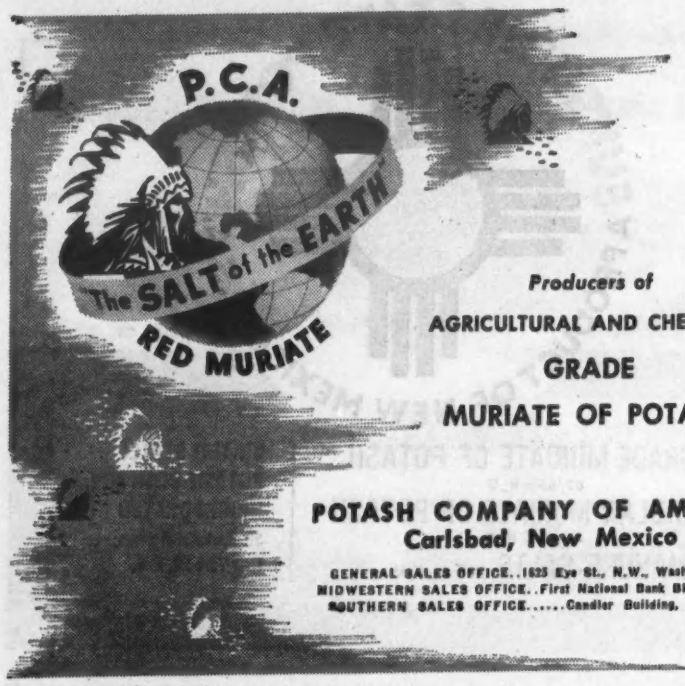

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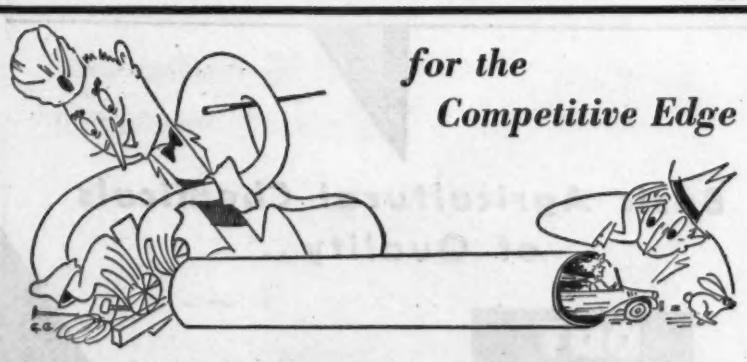

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The Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York is now offering two new insecticide concentrates which are said to combine the effectiveness and safety of pyrethrum extract with the economy of certain synthetic chemicals which are subject to well known disadvantages, particularly with regard to toxicity.

The are "Prentox Pyronyl 20 Concentrate," containing 0.5 grams pyrethrins and 4 grams piperonyl butoxide per 100 cubic centimeters, and "Prentox Pyronyl Roach Spray Concentrate," containing 1.2 grams pyrethrins and 6 grams piperonyl butoxide per 100 cubic centimeters.

"Prentox Pyronyl 20 Concentrate," at 5 percent (one part plus nineteen parts of deodorized kerosene) is recommended by Prentiss as a space spray for use against flies, mosquitoes, gnats, wasps, moths and other flying insects and for direct spraying on spiders, ants, crickets and silverfish. Applied as a surface spray at the rate of one pint per 380 square feet, the material is reported to be residually effective against many household pests.

"Prentox Pyronyl Roach Spray Concentrate," at a concentration of 7.5 percent (approximately one part plus twelve parts of deodorized kerosene) kills many crawling insects and related pests such as roaches, silverfish, spiders, ticks, ants, fleas, bed bugs, clothes moths and carpet beetles. It is also reported to kill stored product pests, including flour beetles, grain beetles, meal worm moths and weevils.

Zonolite Names Schmitz Research Staff Agronomist

Dr. George W. Schmitz has been appointed agronomist on the research staff of the Zonolite Company, Chicago, it has been announced by Dr. George E. Ziegler, director of research for the firm. He will be headquartered at the company's research laboratory in Evanston, Ill. Dr. Schmitz will conduct research in agricultural applications of vermiculite.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Zinc phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¾	—
	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.36	—
less ton lots	lb.	.35	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.05	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅞	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅞	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., 500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼	—

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Obituaries

Joseph C. Rovensky

Joseph C. Rovensky, chairman of the board of Patino Mines & Enterprises, Consolidated, Inc., of Bolivia, died December 17 in New York. He was seventy-six years old.

Besides his Bolivian mining interests, Mr.Rovensky was chairman of the board of the Luria Steel & Trading Company, and a director of the North American Phillips Company, the Lone Star Cement Corporation, and the Massey Concrete Products Company.

Taylor Fouts first president of the American Soybean Association, died December 12 in Delphi, Ind. He was seventy-two years old.

G. H. Hembold, president of the United States Petroleum Carriers and an officer in three other shipping companies, died December 11 in New York. He was sixty-one years old.

Edwin E. Littler, retired purchasing agent of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, died December 14 in New York. He was eighty years old. Mr. Littler organized the company's purchasing department in New York in 1916 and was in charge of that department from 1925 until his retirement in 1947.

Clarence E. Shepard, a chemist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, for thirty-six years before his retirement in 1945, died December 7 in New Haven, Conn. He was sixty-nine years old.

Hugh H. Slavin, a foreman at the Bayway Refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., until his retirement in 1934, died December 16 at Elizabeth, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old.

Robert J. Whelan, former partner in the Whelan drug store chain and the United Cigar Stores Corporation, died December 9 in Mineola, L. I. He was sixty-six years old.

Bids Wanted

Barium Cyanide, 2,550 lbs. barium cyanide, commercial grade, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Bldg. S-190, Brookley Air Force Base, Ala., inv. 114, Jan. 6.

Boron, 2,500 lbs. elemental powdered boron, Local Purchase Branch, WCUR, Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, inv. 187-B, Jan. 8.

Chemicals, Misc., 10 bots. naphthylamine, 15 bots. chemical agent director, 20 bots. sodium carbonate, 20 bots. material yellow, 10 bots. benzene, 10 bots. acetone, Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Chicago Chemical Corps, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., inv. 48, Dec. 30.

Chlorine, 5,850 lbs. chlorine, liquid water purification, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Mather Air Force Base, Mather Field, Calif., inv. 22, Dec. 29.

DDT, 5 tons, 75% wettable DDT, 5 tons technical grade DDT, Contracting Officer, Division of Central Service, PT, Dept. of State, Washington 25, D. C., inv. 1A-470-240-13, Jan. 6.

Drugs, Misc., 75 tons aluminum sulphate, Purchasing Branch, Fort Bragg, N. C., inv. ENG-23, Dec. 29; 320 5-lb. bots. hydroquinine, photographic, and 200 25-gal. drums same, Federal Supply Service, P. O. Box 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. NY-3J-42672-A, Dec. 29; 4,784 lbs. iron oxide, 18,279 lbs. iron oxide; 4,936 lbs. red lead, Purchasing & Contracting, New York Chemical Corp., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 81, Dec. 29; 3,000 lbs. oxi crystals, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Fort Eustis, Va., inv. 84, Dec. 30.

Codeine, 5,376 bots. codeine phosphate tablets; 2,016 bots. phenobarbital tablets, 696 bots. phenobarbital tablets, 744 bots. sodium chloride tablets, Procurement Division, Veteran Admns., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-263, Jan. 2.

Freon, 29,200 lbs. freon-11, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1249, Jan. 9.

Gas, 25,000 lbs. propane gas, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Dugway Proving Ground, Toole, Utah, inv. 36, Jan. 3; 2,000 gals. butane gas for period 6 months, District Engineer, Army, Corps of Engr., Procurement Branch, Supply & Procurement Division, 100 W. Vickery, Fort Worth, Texas, inv. CIVENG-26, Dec. 29 and 200 gals. propane gas, 450 gals. butane gas, for period of 12 months, inv. CIVENG-21, Dec. 30.

Lime, 50 tons lime, hydrated chemical, Purchasing Branch, Fort Bragg, N. C., inv. ENG-23, Dec. 29; 600 tons hydrated lime, Corps of Engineers, Army, 1st & Douglas Sts., N.W., Washington, D. C., inv. CIVENG-21, Dec. 23 and 600 tons hydrated lime, inv. CIVENG-20, Dec. 23.

Oxamide, 1 M lbs. oxamide, technical, Contracting Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., inv. 138, Dec. 30.

Paint, 12,787 gals. enamel, 1,927 gals. phenolic enamel, 390 gals. camouflage paint, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B-54456, Jan. 5, and 16,715 gals. primer, synthetic, lacquer resisting, inv. B-54,452, Dec. 31; 1,000 gals. paint, traffic and primer, Federal Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. NY-3B-43160, Dec. 29, and 1,000 gals. paint and varnish, inv. 3B-43341, Dec. 29.

Paint, 100 cans paint, cold water paste, white, 808 cans pigment in oil, white paint, porch and deck battleship gray, Corps of Engineers, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., inv. ENG-213, Jan. 2, and 150 brushing, spraying, or dipping vinyl resin gasoline and water-resistant lacquer, steel, wood or concrete surfaces, 26 5-gal. containers, paint, camouflage, 540 paints, signs, silk screen process, etc., inv. 221, Jan. 7.

Paint supplies, 27 items, including 200 gals. primer sealer, approx. 700 gals. enamel, 32 gals. damptex paint, etc., Contracting Officer, Hunter AFB, Savannah, Ga., inv. 26, Dec. 29; 36 items fire-resistant, ready mixed paint, enamel, colors in oil, varnish, etc., small quantities, District Engineer, Army, Milwaukee District, 428 Federal Bldg., Milwaukee 1, Wisc., inv. CIVENG-28, Jan. 7.

Phenol, 213,000 lbs. phenol carbolic acid, technical, Aviation Supply Officer, Navy, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B54454, Jan. 5.

Sodium Chloride, 90,000 lbs. sodium chloride (rock salt) in 100-lb. multi-wall paper sacks, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Griffis AFB, Rome, N. Y., inv. 49, Dec. 31.

Trichlorethylene, 242,850 lbs., Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Oklahoma City Air Material Area, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Okla., inv. 264B, Dec. 29.

Hygiene Group Elects Two

The Industrial Hygiene Foundation has elected A. R. Fisher, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, to its board of trustees. E. C. Starkey, of the Ford Motor Company's general counsel's office, Detroit, Mich., was named to the legal committee.

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Petroleum Derivatives

An unchanged index followed a week of steady prices. A brisk rate of business in most materials in the market was reported by manufacturers. Although some letup in demand was expected in the final weeks of the year, whatever lag appeared was not expected to carry over into the coming year. Domestic demand for waxes held up to the increased level noted during the current quarter with production, however, cut back as a result of the lag in demand for lubricating oils. Paraffin and microcrystalline could both be obtained in the amounts as needed.

Industrial users of toluol found the material in tight supply, with military requirements taking a large part of production for aviation gasoline and nitration material. The government's use of directives to obtain their requirements was an indication of the urgency of current needs. Xylol was available without difficulty, as production kept even with demand. A similar situation of comfortable supply characterized other solvents, as production was maintained without difficulty at levels that put ample quantities on the market.

The large inventories of fuel oils that have been built up in the current quarter were somewhat reduced by the colder weather felt in some areas. Ample amounts remained available, however, for immediate heating needs. A brisker demand for liquefied petroleum gases was noted, with butane closely held in some areas but no widespread tightness expected. Production of petrolatums and white mineral oils was maintained at unchanged schedules.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.13	104.13	104.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha — Consumers' demands held level with those of recent weeks, showing no inclination to fall off during the end of the year period. The volume of consumption has been reported to be sizable in the trade. Those requiring the material found no difficulty in filling all orders of normal size, as production has been maintained at a level to meet the demands of the market. Prices held steady, with any immediate changes considered in the trade to be unlikely.

Mineral Spirits—Consumers found the material available on the market in amounts ample to fill demands of any average size. The good demand noted throughout the year has shown no sign of slackening, and most manufacturers stated that indications pointed to continued availability of the material. Production schedules have been maintained at their accustomed rate and would, according to trade sources, remain without significant changes in the immediate future. Prices showed no variations from those previously in effect.

Rubber Solvent—The amount of material available on the market was found to be ample for the current demand for it. Industrial users have continued a heavy consumption, but have not appreciably increased their demands, so that current production schedules were able to fill most requirements without difficulty. Demand and supply were expected by observers in the trade to remain in balance for at least the immediate future.

Toluol—The military demand for the material remained at least as great as in the past sixty days and, in the opinion of some informed observers, has increased. The resulting situation of tightness, accordingly, was felt acutely by industrial users, who were unable to obtain their full requirements with ease. The government's issuance of directives to producers of the material gave another indication of the extent of the current shortage. The immediate prospect indicated a continuation of the existing supply conditions. Prices held steady without variations.

VM&P Naphtha—Consumers found the material available at unchanged prices during the past week. Requirements of routine size could be satisfied from current production with no difficulty, as manufacturers continued production at unchanged schedules. With no factors existing in present market conditions to upset this satisfactory balance, a prospect of continued availability was indicated for the material.

Xylol—Production has remained at levels high enough to satisfy the needs of the market, although informed observers felt that the material was far from a position of oversupply. Demand has remained active during past weeks, and at the same time, some facilities have been turned to production of the scarce toluol. Resulting production schedules have effected no more than a comfortable balance between supplies and demand. The status was expected to remain in effect for the foreseeable future, although some trade observers pointed out that a further tightening in supplies of toluol would greatly affect the xylol supply.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 6 totaled 268,053,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 265,524,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,529,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,929,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 400,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Supplies of butane and propane were available in most areas in quantities adequate to satisfy immediate needs and to prevent any severe shortages. The large inventories of three to four weeks ago were steadily diminishing, however, as a result of colder weather. Manufacturers were still able to fill most orders completely and supplies were expected to hold to a level that would prevent acute shortages during the winter, barring unexpectedly severe weather. Prices held firm as quoted and showed no inclination to weaken.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Manufacturers' output of all grades of waxes remained lower during the past week as a result of the continued cutback of lubricating oil production. The current reduced rate of wax production was expected to be large enough to satisfy most current demand in spite of the cutback. The amount of surplus material was certain to be reduced, however, particularly since demand from industrial users of waxes has been maintained at an active rate. As long as slackened demand for lubricating oils caused a cutback in production, the output of waxes would necessarily be affected.

Paraffin—No change has been noted in the price schedules previously in effect, as a good rate of demand continued to keep quotations firm. Although the domestic market was in a generally healthy condition, most manufacturers felt that little improvement could be expected in the export market in the immediate future. Foreign production has risen to the extent that it is more able to supply demands without as high a level of imports.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—World crude production in May fell off 9.6 percent from the rate in April with an average daily rate of 11,191,100 barrels, according to Bureau of Mines figures. A drop in United States production was the result of the refinery strikes during the month. Record production rates during the month were set in Canada, Venezuela, Iraq and Indonesia.

Imports of crude into western Europe averaged 1,370,000 barrels daily, up 1.7 percent over the April rate. Increased import rates were shown by France, Italy and the Netherlands, while imports into the United Kingdom declined.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during November amounted to 22,923,588 barrels, or an average of 764,120 barrels per calendar day. This rate was below the average daily production of 833,266 barrels for the first eleven months of 1952.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petroleum Products Import Rule Eased for Territories

Sales of lubricating oils, greases, waxes and certain other petroleum products imported into United States territories and processions were removed from coverage under CPR 63 and placed back under CPR 9 by the Office of Price Stabilization December 20.

CPR 9, which first became effective March 7, 1951, was tailored to the needs and problems relating to the sale of commodities imported into the territories and possessions. CPR 63, effective August 6, 1951, applied to wholesale sales of stock lubricating oils, industrial lubricating oils, waxes, petrolatums, and other petroleum products not covered by other regulations, and its coverage for the territories and possessions was substituted for that of CPR 9.

OPS stated that it has now become evident that the provisions of CPR 9 are adequate for fair and effective administration of price stabilization of these imported commodities in the territories and possessions, and accordingly, the commodities have been restored to coverage under this regulation.

Similar action was taken with respect to sales of asphalt and asphalt products imported into the territories and possessions. These were removed from CPR 66 and also placed under CPR 9 as of December 20.

Indiana Standard Appoints Pielsticker Temporary Mgr.

R. F. Pielsticker will serve temporarily as general manager of crude oil supply and products pipelines for the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) at Chicago during the absence of R. E. Nelson, jr., who will be granted a leave to join the Petroleum Administration for Defense at Washington, D. C., as director of the supply and transportation division on February 1, 1953. Mr. Pielsticker is president of Stanolind Oil Purchasing Company, Tulsa, Okla.

PAD Post to Nelson

R. E. Nelson, jr., of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), on February 1 will join the Petroleum Administration for Defense in Washington, D. C., as director of the supply and transportation division. He will be granted a leave from his duties as Standard's general manager of crude oil supply and products pipelines. At PAD Mr. Nelson will succeed C. E. Spahr, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company (Ohio). Mr. Nelson is also president of the Wyco Pipe Line Company.

Tetraethyl Lead Analysis Time Reduced by Ethyl

The time required to determine the tetraethyl lead content of a single sample of gasoline has been cut from three hours to ten minutes by a new X-ray photometer method developed by the gasoline testing division of the Ethyl Corporation, New York, it has been announced. Even when analyzing samples efficiently in large batches and using the fastest chemical means, the average operator time per test is about eighteen minutes and the new X-ray method is reported to reduce the time by as much as 45 percent.

H. W. Kellogg, E. F. Mahlke, and J. T. Jones, who developed the new X-ray method have stated that they believe that it offers direct savings to the oil industry both in laboratories and in blending operations.

Associated with the X-ray photometer test is a semi-automatic apparatus developed by the Ethyl engineers for accurately and rapidly filling and weighing the sample cells. Each cell is filled on a torsion balance which is equipped with electrical contacts for instantly closing the solenoid fuel supply valve when the proper sample weight is attained. While the operator is obtaining the attenuator reading on one sample, the semi-automatic apparatus is filling another cell with the next sample to the proper weight.

Trade Briefs

Occidental Petroleum Corporation has elected Louis J. Mitchell and James M. McNeill to the board of directors.

Jack A. Vickers, jr., has been elected president of the Vickers Petroleum Company.

The American Petroleum Institute has announced the election of Robert K. Verley as chairman of the aviation technical service committee of the division of marketing.

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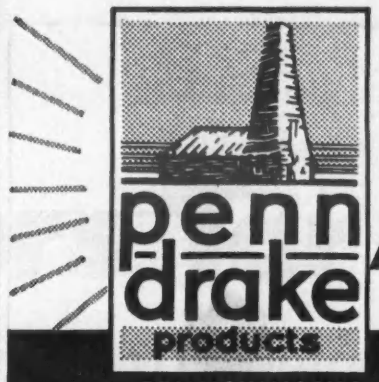

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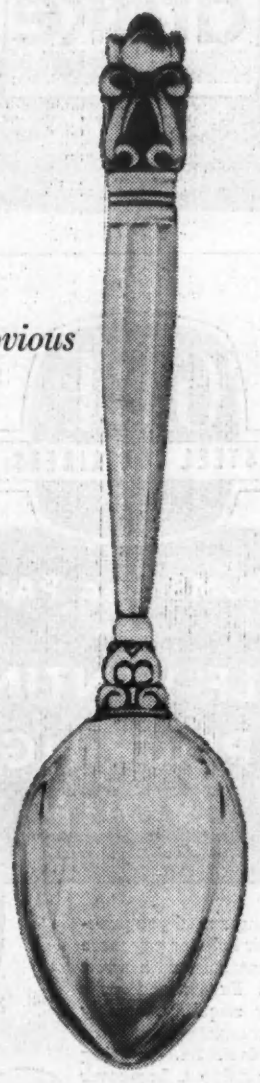

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Coal Chemicals

Price reductions were noted in the schedules for cresols, technical and USP, domestic cresylic acid coaltar material, and synthetic phenol, and natural phenol last week. The effect of the reductions on the price index was a loss of 0.04 points. One producer increased benzol schedules, coming up to the level of a previous advance in the same shipping area.

A general increase in benzol schedules still has not come about, although such a movement was momentarily expected, and several producers have already increased prices. There has been no change in the supply positions of the light oils. Coaltar benzol has enjoyed a good demand and has been moving as fast as it was being made. Toluol has also continued to move along at capacity rate. Industrial demand for toluel has been good and government requirements have been heavy. Many consumers have been unable to obtain sufficient quantities of toluol because of the combined squeeze on supplies. Producers reported that coaltar xylol has been growing tight because demand has been strong and not too much petroleum material was available.

The tar acids have not been moving as well as they started out early this Fall. Producers reported a slight improvement in cresylic acid and the cresols, as well as natural phenol in recent weeks, but the change has not been marked. Some sources felt that consumers were holding off to reduce inventories and buying would improve after the first of the year. Naphthalene has not shown any improvement, the material has only been moving slowly. Imported material has shown little activity, however there were no more price reductions during the past week. ADF cresylic acid continued to show modest activity, however there has been some slight decline in demand in the past few weeks, presumably because of the yearend inventory problem.

Phthalic anhydride was still moving along at a relatively good rate. One source said that they weren't building up any inventories, or accumulating any backlog of orders. Pyridin remained in tight supply. A general price increase in this market has not materialized, although a few scattered advances have been noted.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending December 20, was scheduled to be 105.7 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,196,000 tons, compared with actual production of 2,207,000 tons the previous week, and 2,212,000 tons one month ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 207°C. or above, 15c. per gal.
204°-207°C., 15c. per gal.
Cresol, tech., 2½c. per lb.
USP, 2½c. per lb.
Phenol, USP, synth., 1¼c. per lb.
tar distilled, 90-92%, ¾c. per lb.
82-84%, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
113.47	113.51	113.50	113.71

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Another producer announced an advance of 1¾c. per gallon, effective last week. It was felt that a general price advance as a result of recent OPS rulings was forthcoming, however, the extent of increases have not been worked out by the majority of producers, thus far.

There has been no change in the supply position of this material. Producers said that coaltar benzol has been moving just as fast as it is being produced. Consumers were taking all of the material that they could get, and many were willing to take more but could not obtain it. It was anticipated that the first quarter of 1953 would see benzol sales well sustained at their present levels. Some sources were looking ahead for a good first half of the year, at least.

One of the factors which seems to keep coaltar material in greater demand than imported benzol, or petroleum material, is the price differential. Producers have reported that imported material was still being bought, but buyers did not want deliveries as fast as they did when the market was critically short.

Coaltar—The Bureau of Mines reported that cokeoven operators produced 66,231,712 gallons of crude material during October, compared with 63,004,578 gallons in September, and 67,885,400 gallons in October, last year. The total for the calendar year to date (October) was 569,611,575 gallons, as against 661,659,800 gallons in the same period of 1951.

Creosote—The market for this material was unchanged last week. Producers were still moving the material at a fairly good rate. Supplies were adequate for the immediate needs of consumers. There were no price changes reported during the past week.

Cresols—The price schedules of USP and technical material were reduced 2½c. last week, creating a range in the quotations of various producers. Current quotations of the USP were from 13c. to 15½c. per pound in tankcars, 14.3c. per pound in carlots, and 14.6c. per pound in less than carlots, for non-returnable drums. Returnable drums were still 16½c. per pound in carlots, and 17c. per pound in less than carlots.

The technical material, 50 percent below 204° C. dry above 207° C., in a wide distillation range, became 12c. to 14½c. per pound in tankcars. Non-returnable drums were 13.3c. per pound in carlots, and 13.6c. per pound in less than carlots. Returnable drum prices were 15.5c. per pound in carlots, and 16c. per pound in less than carlots.

Other producers were expected to come down to meet the competition soon.

Demand has not picked up much, however, most sources didn't expect much activity before the beginning of next year. It was said that the cresols were definitely moving better than they had during the summer months, but the original acceleration in activity has been slowed down. This situation was not peculiar to the cresols, but rather general for all of the tar acids.

Some producers have said that orthocresol has been moving a little better than mixed meta-para isomers. One source said that demand has been slightly better for all cresols.

Cresylic Acid—The reduction in domestic coaltar cresylics last week anounted to a 15c. decrease in the schedules of various grades of acid. The material 207° C. or above, was quoted at 90c. to $1.05 per gallon, for tankcars, $1.01 to $1.16 per gallon in carlots, and $1.04 to $1.19 per gallon in less than carlots. The 204° to 207° material became 95c. to $1.10 per gallon in tankcars, and $1.06 to $1.21 per gallon in carlots, and $1.09 to $1.24 per gallon in less than carlots.

All sources had not reduced their schedules by press-time, however it was felt that most producers would come down to meet the competition. It was said that the reduction at this time was an attempt to meet the competition of imported and petroleum derived material.

Sources reported that this material has been moving at a moderate rate, however producers would like to see more activity than the current market was showing. The increases over summer sluggishness have not been enough to make suppliers feel secure in the tar acids. The fact that buying slowed down after it got off to a good start early this fall, was felt to be an indication that consumers were paring their inventories before the first of the year.

There has been no significant change in the market for imported ADF cresylic acid. Importers said that the material was still moving along at a modest rate. Prices have remained within the range of 85c. to $1.00 per gallon, depending upon the quantity. Importers were a bit more optimistic over the fact that consumer and importer inventories have been substantially reduced, however not too much was

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 20, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,014,392
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,518,514
Benzol	gals.	3,622,519
Coaltar	gals.	16,279,338
Creosote oil	gals.	674,639
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,595,394
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	30,799
Toluol	gals.	709,838
Xylol	gals.	100,459

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals

expected before the first of the year, since consumers were likely to want to keep inventories low for the yearend.

Naphthalene—Producers said that there has been no change in activity of the crude material. Demand has not been particularly strong, however some sources were hopeful that consumers would start buying after the first of the year. One of the current drawbacks was that this is a normally slow time for many materials. Consumers were inclined to reduce inventories before January 1; and buying until then would be for immediate use only. One producer felt that some pickup in activity should be noticed in this market during the first quarter. It was felt that the increase in activity may not be noticed right away, however some results ought to be seen by February or March.

The market for imported naphthalene has continued to show relatively little activity. There were no further price reductions during the past week. The current quotations between 3.85c. and 4c. per pound were considered to be representative of the market.

Phenol—Producers reduced the schedules for synthetic phenol by 1¼c. last week, which precipitated a reduction of natural phenol prices. The reduction in natural grades was not universal, but additional changes were anticipated. Quotations of USP became 18c. per pound in tankcars, 19¾c. per pound in drum carlots, and 20½c. per pound in less than carlots.

Natural phenol reductions were ¼c. per pound in the 90-92% material, and ¾c. per pound in the 82-84% material. Current tankcar quotations were in a range of 17c. to 17¼c. per pound for 92%, and 16½c. to 17¼c. per pound for 82%.

Pyridin—There has not been a general revision of prices for the 2-degree material, however there were some scattered changes reported for some producers which do not depend upon the purchase of crudes for production of pyridin. It was felt that any further advances were unlikely before there was an advance in the price of crudes.

The market supply position was unchanged from previous weeks. The 2-degree material was still in tight supply.

Toluol—One source stated that there has been absolutely no change in this market during the past week. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Supplies fell far short of the overall demand. Producers said that government requirements were sustained at high levels. Some sources felt that defense needs for aviation gasoline and T.N.T. would become more pressing, if anything, in the coming weeks. In addition to government needs, industrial demand has been sustained at a fairly good level. Industrial finishes have been going well, along with home appliances and automobile production. Hence, the combined demand from defense purposes and industry were expected to be enough to keep this market in tight supply for a good part of next year.

Xylol—The market for this solvent has been showing quite good activity for the past few months. Producers have been moving the material right along just about as fast as it was being made. Lately, several sources reported that coaltar xylol was in tight supply. To some extent this was felt to be due to increased demand from industrial finishes and decreased production, since much of the petroleum facilities were tied up in the production of toluol and could not be used to make xylol. Prices have held to their old levels.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—There has been no significant change in the market for this intermediate. Producers said that they have been moving the material along quite well. Demand has been held up by the good activity in plasticizers and alkyd resins. One source reported that its position was just about balanced for this material, no backorders were piling up and no inventories were forming. Shipments were right from production it was said, so there were no drawbacks in this market.

Quinolin—Producers reported that there has been some improvement in this market, but not too much. There has been ample material available ever since the free niacin market was fairly well taken over by substituted pyridin. One source felt that sales looked a little more encouraging during next year. Prices have remained steady.

Solvent Naphtha—The Bureau of Mines report showed that 486,954 gallons of crude heavy solvent were produced by cokeoven operators in October, compared with 444,046 gallons in September, and 533,700 gallons in October of 1951. Production of refined light solvent in October was 19,000 gallons, as against 15,014 gallons in September, and 14,300 gallons in October, last year.

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Nat'l Lead Plans to Acquire Doehler-Jarvis Corporation

A plan for the acquisition of the assets and business operations of Doehler-Jarvis Corporation, New York, by National Lead Company New York, has been announced by Joseph A. Martino, president of National Lead, and F. J. Koegler, president of Doehler-Jarvis. The business will be operated as a division of National Lead. The transaction, when final approval is given by Doehler-Jarvis stockholders, will result in the distribution to Doehler-Jarvis stockholders of National Lead common stock on the basis of 1.15 shares of National Lead common stock for one share of Doehler-Jarvis common stock.

Doehler-Jarvis, a major producer and finisher of die castings, had sales last year of $85,861,763, with adjusted net earnings of $5,511,605. National Lead Company's sales for 1951 were $389,941,313, with earnings of $22,993,717.

Doehler-Jarvis has plants at Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chicago; Toledo, Ohio; Batavia, N. Y.; and Pottstown, Pa. New plant facilities include a new die casting and electroplating plant and an armor plate production unit at Grand Rapids and a new die casting unit at Pottstown. Doehler-Jarvis has now under construction the largest die casting machine ever built. This machine will produce aluminum castings weighing up to seventy-five pounds or zinc castings weighing up to 200 pounds. The acquisition of Doehler-Jarvis will extend National Lead's operations in the die casting field.

Heyden Chemical Names Scholz Medical Director

Dr. Dale Scholz has been appointed medical director of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, Simon Askin, president, has announced. Dr. Scholz formerly was associated with Armour Laboratories, serving as regional medical director in the New York area during the past year. Dr. Scholz previously served as medical director of the Lawrence-Wabash County health department in southern Illinois and was a member of the medical staff at the Cook County health department in Chicago.

Anilin History Related

The National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has issued a booklet entitled, "The Aniline Story," which traces the history of this chemical and describes its present uses and future possibilities. Present day American production, the booklet points out, is equal to nearly a pound per annum for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Holiday Mementoes Received

With grateful appreciation to its friends, OPD hereby acknowledges the receipt of holiday greetings and expressions of goodwill from:—

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals was restricted to actual needs last week, though consuming inquiry for early next years requirements was more active. A fair volume of business has been booked for forward delivery and consumers expressed confidence in the outlook especially for the first half of next year. Prices ruled steady for most items. Sago flour was firmer with the strength of replacements, which resulted in fractional advances for spot stocks. The only weakness noted took place in egg yolk due to keen competition and quotations dropped 5 cents per pound. Other egg products were quotably unchanged and steady, especially albumen flake.

Scarcity of domestic potato starch has increased demand for imported starch and a good volume of business has been transacted for delivery during the first quarter of 1953. There was no improvement in the light production of domestic starch. Production in Maine was practically at a standstill and in Idaho was reported 50 percent below capacity and absorbed by users on the Pacific coast. Tapioca flour continued in limited supply and sellers favored regular customers.

In tanning materials inquiry was active for quebracho extract for early next year delivery. Shipments were firm and quotably unchanged. Wattle bark and extract remained steady, with offers for shipment not as liberal as heretofore. Other materials were quiet, shipments were maintained at current quotations.

Rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments in November totaled 101,000,000 pounds, 19 percent greater than November last year, according to Textile Economics Bureau. Compared with October, shipments of rayon regular tenacity yarn were down 100,000 pounds in November, while acetate yarn shipments were 600,000 pounds lower. Shipments of viscose high tenacity yarn in November were down 1,100,000 pounds. These losses were offset by a 400,000 gain in rayon staple tow and a 2,000,000 pound gain in acetate staple tow shipments. Comparison of shipments with November last year reveals that shipments of rayon regular tenacity yarn increased 35 percent, acetate yarn 62 percent and viscose high tenacity yarn 11 percent. Rayon staple tow shipments were up only 1 percent, while acetate staple tow declined 8 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced

Sago flour, raw, ¼c. per lb. refined, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
101.15	101.16	100.97	101.91

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for fill-in needs. Inquiry was more active for early next year requirements. Market was steady at prevailing quotations.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—This market remained steady, despite a falling off in consuming demand for prompt delivery. Inquiry was moderate for early next year's needs. Prices were without change and steady.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Withdrawals against former contracts were quite active, while new business was slow. Market remained steady at current quotations. Supplies were available for immediate shipment. Prices were unchanged at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—While buying interest slackened, deliveries against orders moved in fair volume. All grades were maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Trading was spotty, while deliveries against former orders were in good request. Prices were without change. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis.

Egg Albumen—Firmness featured this market. Flake was well held at $2.61 to $2.63 per pound, and powder, $2.65 to $2.67, depending upon seller and quantity. Technical was in fair demand for actual needs. Prices were steady at the recent decline, ranging from $1.01 to $1.10 per pound, according to quality and quantity.

Egg production in November totaled 4,510,000,000, compared with 4,402,000,000 in October and 4,345,000,000 during November, 1951, according to the Department of Agriculture. Total output for eleven months ending November was 56,410,000,000, against 54,563,000.000 in the same period last year.

Egg Yolk—Liberal stocks and keen competition further weakened this market and prices dropped to 95c. to 97c. per pound, as to quantity. Buying interest was restricted to immediate delivery.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry was fairly active for forward requirements and contracts for sizable quantities of imported have been booked for delivery during the first quarter of 1953. Danish starch was unchanged at 8.60c. per pound, carlots ex-dock, duty paid, New York and 9.10c. per pound, Pacific coast. Dutch starch was well held at 8.85c. to 8.90c. per pound, as to packing, same basis. Trading was restricted to imported starch due to the scarcity of domestic. Reduced production in Idaho was absorbed by western users. Mills in Maine were still shut down. Stocks of imported on spot were maintained at 9½c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Rice Starch—Trading was light and spotty. Supplies on spot were maintained at 15c. to 17c. per pound, as to quality and quantity.

Sago Flour—Stocks on spot were tighter and market was firmer, reflecting the strength of the primary market. Raw was lifted to 7½c. per pound, and refined to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse. Offers for shipment were light and firm at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, New York for March arrival.

Tapioca Flour—Tight supply condition kept this market firm. Stocks were limited and doled out to regular customers. Prices covered a wide range from 14c. to 20c. per pound, depending upon buyer, seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—This market remained firm, despite slackening of trading usual at this season. Light stocks were maintained at prevailing prices. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Trading was slow. Market was firm and unchanged at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was light, chiefly for early next year delivery, but actual trading was reported quiet. Shipments were well held at current quotations. Columbian was quoted at $60 per ton, exdock and Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, same basis. African bark was maintained at $79 to $80 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans—Shipments of all grades were inactive, but prices were unchanged and steady. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Solid Indian extract, 53 percent tannin was offered at 7c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners have placed a good volume of business for early next year requirements. Market was firm and unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis plus duty.

Sumac Leaf—Consuming inquiry continued quiet. Shipments were unchanged and nominal at $110 per ton, exdock.

Valonia—Offers for shipments were unchanged and steady at former levels. Business was reported inactive. Beards were quoted at $85 per ton, exdock and cups at $64 per ton, same basis. Extract was held at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading was light, though tanners showed more interest in forward delivery. Shipments were well held for all grades at prevailing prices. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis. Extract was firmer. South African was unchanged at 11⅛c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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In the wake of the preceding week's reduction in ascorbic acid prices, last week saw price reductions in thiamine salts and riboflavin. Thiamine hydrochloride and thiamine mononitrate were cut $25 per kilo. Riboflavin, USP, was similarly reduced. This was the first break in the price of these vitamins in years and was thought by some trade observers to presage further price cuts in synthetic vitamins.

The advance in synthetic ethanol and isopropanol prices by one producer the week before last was not followed by other producers although it was said to be under consideration, particularly in the case of the latter material. Curiously, the price of isopropanol had been reduced a month ago in the first such move in over a year. Within three weeks a major producer of isopropyl alcohol advanced his price schedules to a point exceeding the price in effect prior to the reduction. In the case of ethanol, no producer, either of synthetic or fermentation alcohol, has followed the recent price increase of the one synthetic producer who brought his schedules back to his former levels. Nevertheless, it was considered likely that the industry would follow the price increase in ethanol.

Castor beans continued quiet with quotations on a nominal basis. Menthol was also extremely sluggish. The Japanese material was not moving to any extent. Offerings from the prime source were said to be too high and quotations were on a nominal basis, consequently. Trading in Brazilian menthol was very limited. The market in milk powder, both the whole and skim material, was weak. Buying interest was light and prices were being discounted in an effort to stimulate business.

Demand for glycerin continued extremely good. Supplies of refined grades were just about up with the demand, with the result that deliveries were delayed, in some cases. Crude glycerin remained scarce with the few sales that were made at prices higher than refiners could afford at present refined price levels. Crude quotations were largely nominal.

The ester solvents, butyl, ethyl and amyl acetate, were in fair demand. The announced stepup in automotive production in 1953 was expected to stimulate sales of these lacquer diluents. Demand for formaldehyde was reported to be excellent. Heavy production of pentaerythritol, a polyol made from formaldehyde plus the increased consumption of urea formaldehyde resins used as adhesives in the plywood industry was primarily responsible for the heavy demand for this aldehyde.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for butanol, both synthetic and fermentation, was fair. Producers however, were optimistic toward prospects in the coming year. With automotive production slated for a considerable boost in output, consumption of lacquers and lacquer solvents was expected to increase. Furniture manufacture has picked up and increased butanol consumption from this source was looked for in the coming year.

Supplies of butyl alcohol were ample for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged. Production of normal butyl alcohol during September, 1952, totaled 8,719,942 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 5,911,050 pounds, as compared with 1,465,200 the previous week, and 5,284,950 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 920,000 pounds, as against the 1,040,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 277,200 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1951.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 118,976,300 pounds, compared with 147,488,650 pounds during the corresponding period of 1951. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 72,699,600 pounds, as against the 55,751,529 pounds brought in during the same period of last year.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this ester solvent was fair according to producers. Supplies continued adequate for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

Production of ethyl acetate (85 percent) during September, 1952, aggregated 7,984,018 pounds compared to the 8,813,282 pounds produced during August this year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Riboflavin, USP, $25 per kilo.
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, $25 per kilo.
Mononitrate, USP, $25 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
91.75	92.77	92.79	100.77

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Ethyl Ether—Demand for this industrial solvent was fair, on the whole, according to producers. Prices were without change and supplies were reportedly ample for current inquiry.

Production of ethyl ether, technical and USP, during September this year totaled 3,971,470 pounds compared to the 4,044,063 pounds turned out during the preceding month, according to the Unted States Tariff Commission.

Ethyleneglycol—Demand for this material was fair to good depending upon the viewpoint of the producer queried. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices remained unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reports that production of ethyleneglycol during September, 1952, totaled 58,372,400 pounds compared to the 67,991,286 pounds turned out during the preceding month.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was said to be at good levels. One of the major sources of the sustained demand for this aldehyde was the plywood industry which consumes a considerable amount of urea formaldehyde resins as adhesives. Plywood production was reportedly at very high levels and consumption of adhesive resins was concurrently heavy.

Another important source of heavy formaldehyde consumption is in the production of pentaerythritol. This polyol has been in strong demand and in recent months has enjoyed a sizable price differential advantage over glycerin for use in the protective coatings industry.

Formaldehyde prices have remained stable for a considerable length of time and were quite firm, according to the trade. Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) during September aggregated 80,683,063 pounds compared to the 85,220,137 pounds turned out in August, 1952.

Gelatin—Total production of gelatin during October, 1952, aggregated 3,905,277 pounds compared to the 2,886,538 pounds turned out in September this year and the 3,618,696 pounds in October last year.

Classified by type, total production in October, this year included 2,776,604 pounds of edible gelatin and 282,622 pounds photographic grade while the total for the preceding month included 2,473,786 pounds of edible material and 239,706 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin. Figures were not given for some grades since production figures for individual companies would be revealed.

Gelatin shipments during October totaled 4,091,879 pounds compared to 3,274,600 pounds in September, 1952 and 2,954,258 pounds during October last year. Included in October shipments this year were 2,640,401 pounds of edible gelatin and 615,916 pounds photo grade while shipments during September included 2,411,452 pounds edible material and 259,601 pounds pharmaceutical grade.

Total gelatin stocks at the end of October, 1952, aggregated 8,647,808 pounds compared to the 8,834,410 pounds in stock at the end of September and the 10,845,621 pounds on hand at the end of October last year.

Classified by type, edible stocks for October this year aggregated 4,390,675 pounds while those for September this year and October last year, were 4,254,472 pounds and 6,378,940 pounds. In the same order, stocks of technical material at the end of October aggregated 930,563 pounds and 1,042,618 pounds for September and 1,138,682 pounds last year. Pharmaceutical gelatin stocks totaled 819,555 pounds for October and 697,011 pounds for September and 612,816 pounds last year. Stocks of photo grade gelatin totaled 2,507,015 pounds in October and 2,840,309 pounds for September while those for last year aggregated 2,715,183 pounds.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin continued at very good levels with supplies tending to be tight. Deliveries, in some cases were delayed slightly due to sustained heavy demand. Glycerin stocks

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

were lower than last year and this was reportedly a matter of concern to some producers in the industry. The primary reason for this situation was the loss of synthetic production earlier in the year due to the two month strike in synthetic glycerin facilities. The industry has failed to catch up on this last production. Prices of refined continued very firm and conceivably producers might be forced to increase prices in the future if crude glycerin continues at the high price levels of the past months.

Currently crude glycerin was nominally quoted at 27c. per pound in tanks, for the soaplye and 30 cents for saponification crude. Offerings of crude remain scarce and are expected to continue so in the immediate future.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Demand for this material was fair while supplies were adequate for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine during September totaled 1,736,258 pounds compared to the 1,956,162 pounds in August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Menthol — Demand for menthol continued extremely slow. Brazilian menthol was reportedly sold at $5 per pound, on spot while the Japanese was nominally quoted at $6.70 with no takers. The demand for menthol over the past year has never recovered to its former level. The heavy imports in the Fall of 1950 and during the following Spring resulted in a tremendous surplus of menthol on the market. Prices have fallen some $9 in the past two years and the end apparently is not yet in sight. Large consumers of menthol have kept inventories lower than usual in view of the continued depressed state of the market and falling prices.

Synthetic, racemic menthol continued unchanged in price and was currently offered at $4.95 per pound.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was weak, with buying interest light. Selling prices were generally on meeting competition. Reports indicate some offerings well below listings.

The market in spray process whole milk powder was steady to weak with offerings liberal. Buying interest was spotty, with some dealers lowering prices to stimulate demand. Milk powder imports for the week ended December 4 amounted to:—1,054 bags from Denmark; 634 bags from Holland; 940 bags plus 300 cases cream powder from Germany; 600 bags from Sweden; 2,678 bags and 346 cases plus 2,000 cartons buttermilk powder from New Zealand. The adjusted estimated total of

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imports to that date is 34,300,000 pounds of whole milk powder and 7,700,000 pounds of buttermilk powder. This is equivalent to approximately 13,300,000 pounds of butter and 31,400,000 pounds of nonfat milk solids.

Total nonfat dry milk solids output during October was 45,100,000 pounds, a gain of 25 percent from a year earlier and 19 percent from the five-year average for the month. Cumulative production for the first 10 months of the year totaled 732,815,000 pounds, a gain of 14 percent from the same period in 1951. Spray-dried nonfat milk was 37,000,000 pounds, a gain of 29 percent from a year earlier and 39 percent from the October, 1946-50 average. For the first 10 months of 1952, the output totaled 566,115,000 pounds, 14 percent higher than for the same months a year earlier. Roller-dried nonfat milk for October was 8,100,000 pounds, a gain of 11 percent from last year's low for the decade, but a decline of 29 percent from the five-year average for October. Totaling 166,700,000 pounds for the first 10 months of 1952, production was 16 percent higher than in the same period of 1951.

Molasses—A report summarizing discussions held at a public meeting in Washington last month has been issued. The object of the meeting which was sponsored by the Department of Agriculture had been to provide an opportunity for producers, distributors and users of inedible molasses to discuss existing molasses marketing problems and to consider possible solutions.

The major difficulty facing the molasses industry at present is that supplies exceed the existing capacities of the market outlets for molasses. The large increase in synthetic alcohol producing capacity has posed a serious problem for the industry. Annual synthetic alcohol capacity is expected to reach 225,000,000 gallons by 1954. This capacity would exceed normal peacetime utilization of industrial alcohol. It follows that the molasses industry must seek to expand molasses usage in other directions since in order to compete with synthetic alcohol, fermentation producers must get low cost molasses. Incorporation of molasses in animal feed usage has been offered as the best potential for increasing molasses utilization.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyol was at good levels. In strong demand for use in protective coatings, PE has enjoyed a substantial price advantage over glycerin over the past several weeks as a result of the upping of glycerin prices last month. Supplies of PE were said to be about ample for demand, although there was delay in filling orders in some cases, it was said. Prices were firm.

Production of pentaerythritol during September, 1952, aggregated 3,660,606 pounds compared to the 3,378,777 pounds turned out during August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Perchloroethylene—Demand for this chlorinated olefin was reportedly fair to good depending upon the expressed viewpoint of the producer queried. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were without change.

Production of perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) during September aggregated 9,138,004 pounds compared to the 9,988,913 pounds turned out in August this year, according to the Tariff Commission.

Propyleneglycol—Demand for this compound was steady. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and expected to continue. Production capacity was reportedly sufficient to meet any normal increase in demand, it was said. Prices were unchanged.

Production of propyleneglycol during September, 1952, totaled 6,466,791 pounds compared to the 7,393,808 pounds turned out during the preceding month, the Tariff Commission reports.

Riboflavin—Demand for this material was fair to good depending upon the producer queried. Accompanying last week's reduction in thiamin salts price quotations was a similar reduction in the price of riboflavin. Effective early last week, riboflavin, USP, was cut $25 per kilo by major

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SK&F Labs Director

Addison K. Ellis, vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has been elected a member of the board of directors. For the past two years Mr. Ellis has been a vice-president in charge of administration, having joined the company in 1936 as office manager.

producers. Currently it was quoted at $100 per kilo in lots of 100 grams or over.

Thiamine — Following the preceding week's reduction in ascorbic acid, the price of the thiamine salts was reduced last week. Both the hydrochloride and the mononitrate were reduced $25 per kilo. In lots of 100 grams or over, thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate were currently quoted at $135 per kilo.

Demand for thiamine salts was fair to good while supplies were adequate for current inquiry.

Production of thiamine chloride (B_1) during September, 1952, totaled 21,188 pounds compared to the 4,796 pounds turned out during August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Vitamins—Demand for the synthetic vitamins was fair to good. The inclusion of niacin and niacinamide in cereal foods was reportedly on the increase both in diversification and volume. Supplies were said to be adequate.

Production of niacin and its amide in September, 1952, totaled 154,584 pounds according to the Tariff Commission compared to the 111,329 pounds turned out in August this year. Production of pyrodoxine (B_6) in September aggregated 1,911 pounds compared to 949 pounds produced in August.

Bersworth Fellowship's Organization Announced

Dr. Frederick C. Bersworth, president of the Bersworth Chemical Company, Framingham, Mass., has announced the establishing of the Bersworth Fellowship in chelate chemistry. The new fellowship provides for one year of graduate study and research at any accredited institution of the student's choice in the United States or under the jurisdiction thereof. It is open to all citizens who have completed at least one year of graduate study and are currently working toward their doctorate in any major branch of science. The stipend is $3,500 payable in advance.

The selection and advisory committee will announce the first award in the spring of 1953. This committee consists of:—Dr. Edgar Britton, president of the American Chemical Society and research director of the Dow Chemical Company; Dr. Melvin Calvin, professor of chemistry at the University of California in Berkeley; Dr. Martin Rubin of the chemo-medical research institute of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. John Ballar, jr., of the University of Illinois; Dr. Victor Weilman, research director of the American Cyanamid Company and Dr. Harry Foreman of the Atomic Energy Commission at the University of California in Los Alamos, N. M. Dr. Arthur E. Martell is chairman of the committee. Co-author with Dr. Calvin of an outstanding work on the metal chelates, Dr. Martell is professor of chemistry at Clark University in Worcester, Mass.

The purpose of the Bersworth Fellowship is to encourage research on metal chelates and on the control of cations in solution in the fields of pure chemistry and in its applications to industry, agriculture and medicine. Application for the new fellowship should be made directly to Dr. Arthur E. Martell, at Clark University in Worcester, Mass. A standard application form and a copy of the fellowship terms will be provided on request.

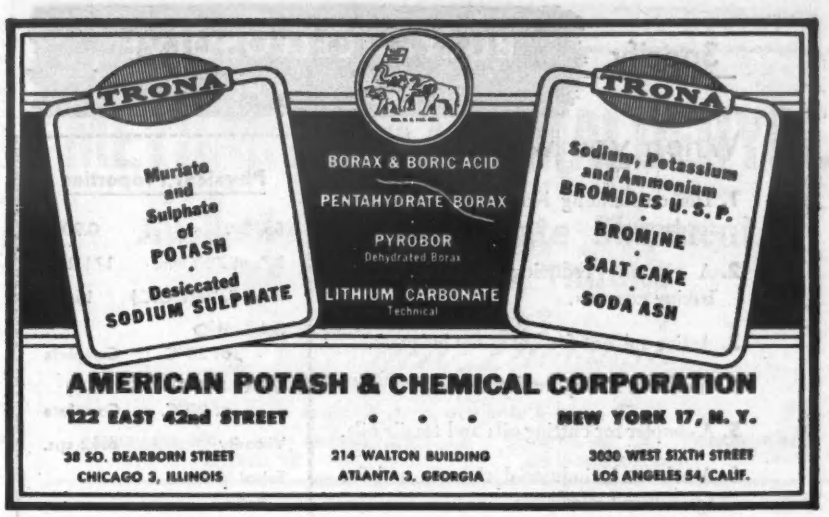
Delaware Valley Drug Organized in Wilmington

Delaware Valley Drug, Inc., has been organized in Wilmington, Del., to handle a full line of wholesale drugs. The concern, which is located at DuPont and Sixth streets, is headed by Joseph E. Riillo, who previously was connected with Shoemaker & Busch, Inc., Philadelphia, for eighteen years. Vice-president of the concern is A. W. Foster, who is resigning executive posts with several warehousing firms. P. J. McCabe, treasurer of Delaware Valley Drug, was also formerly with Shoemaker & Busch, for twenty years. The new concern will operate in twenty-two counties encompassing four states surrounding Wilmington. It plans to start operations on or about January 1.

Trade Briefs

Arch Wombacher has been appointed creative supervisor of veterinary advertising for Cutter Laboratories.

American Ferment Company will take over from the Bayer Company division of Sterling Drug, Inc., the sale and distribution of "Astring-o-sol" on January 1.



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We haven't learned as yet just how the rats synthesize vitamin A, but the discovery of *rehydro* vitamin A represents progress in our continuing program of research on all phases of vitamin A properties. This program has made available a wealth of information to help you solve problems involving either the formulation or utilization of vitamin A in your products.

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CRMA Told Plastics Materials Outlook Good

—Continued from page 7

ciation. "The polyvinyl chloride industry today is well equipped with plant facilities and production capacity to handle a healthy growth during the next few years," he pointed out. "The industry produced about 340,000,000 pounds this year. It is going into 1953 with an estimated annual capacity of 500,000,000 pounds."

Growth Picture in Vinyls

Mr. Richards said that the growth picture in vinyls is "bright" everywhere, except in the film market. He pointed out that there was considerable scare-buying in the film market following the outbreak of the Korean War, and that this continued into 1951. The market then moved into a depressed state, and remained "at an unusually low volume level throughout the first half of this year." That the film industry was slow to revive was attributed by many observers, he said, to the belief that "marketing practices in the industry were beginning to stifle its growth."

Mr. Richards cited five major remedies for this situation. Needed, he said, are a generally accepted code of trade practices and a system of quality standards. Progress has been made in both of these directions, he added. He also called for more and better informative labeling, and urged that more attention "be paid to properly equipping the retail clerk to intelligently sell vinyl film merchandise." Finally, he stated, this retailer servicing should not be concentrated in New York City, but should be extended to other important buying areas.

Other Phases of Vinyls

As for other phases of the vinyl industry, he noted promising developments in rigid vinyls, which, he said, "will help the chemical industry solve many of its construction, operating and maintenance problems. In the flooring industry, vinyls are just beginning to assume an important position after many years of research and development. In 1952 it is estimated that more than 40,000,000 square yards of vinyl floor covering were produced.

"The wire and cable industry," Mr. Richards reported, "has broken all previous records for vinyl consumption this year, and the future there looks very good with new types of cable construction leading to further growth." Finally, he listed blown vinyl sponge and thin extruded film for packaging as "two new fields which look most promising at this time."

J. D. Shaw, manager of plastic sales, polychemicals department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., outlined the growth in polyethelene. Output, he said, rose from about 2,500,000 pounds in 1944 to under 10,000,000 pounds in 1946 and approximately 50,000,000 pounds in 1950. This year, Mr. Shaw reported, total polyethylene production is around 120,000,000 pounds.

Polyethylene Properties Cited

Underlying this growth, Mr. Shaw declared, is the fact that polyethylene plastic "wraps up in a single package such an unusual number of valuable properties as to make it really a new engineering material." Of some twenty-four properties which technical men look for in the ideal plastic, polyethylene has nineteen of them, Mr. Shaw claimed.

"Because acrylic resins have properties not found in other types of materials, it is reasonable to expect that their use not only will grow in industries where they are already established, but also will spread to other industries," W. T. Reedy, manager of the plastics development department, Rohm & Hass Company, Philadelphia, stated.

He noted that there are two kinds of acrylic emulsions. The water dispersions, which he said are inherently flexible and require no plasticizer, are used in finishing leather as base coats for nitrocellulose finishes and as components of water finish systems. Another series of emulsions, representing a wide range of flexibility, hardness and tack, are used in the textile, rubber and electrical insulation fields and as coatings, adhesives and impregnates. He went on to discuss the applications of acrylic sheet and molding powder, citing, in particular, the uses sheet are put to by the aircraft industry, in the outdoor sign field, in glazing and in lighting.

Nylon and 'Teflon'

P. W. Crane, manager of the development and service section, polychemicals department, duPont, in outlining the applications and markets for nylon molding powder and "Teflon" tetrafluorethylene resin, stated that the rate of growth of these materials "should continue for some time, since present uses can be extended and there are still other fields to explore."

Mr. Crane showed how duPont developed entirely new applications and markets in the fields of industrial uses for the two plastics which did not fit the company's existing sales pattern or those of its customers. He attributed the establishment of what he called "a steadily growing business in fields essentially new to plastics" to application research, processing research, end-use development, technical service and the use of the results of these programs by sales promotion men, salesmen and customers.

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Lilly's Fair Trade Suit Now Under Court Study

The fair trade suit of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., against Schwegmann Brothers Supermarket, New Orleans, La., last week was taken under advisement by federal district Judge J. Skelly Wright after hearing testimony and arguments. At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Wright said that he was taking the matter under advisement in order to study the briefs filed by attorneys in the case.

A temporary restraining order, issued shortly after the filing of the suit and which restrains Schwegmann from selling Lilly products at below fair trade prices, will remain in effect until the court reaches a decision. The Lilly attorneys placed no witness on the stand, but Schwegmann's counsel called three witnesses. They were W. R. Hutchinson, New Orleans district manager for Lilly; Walton Wheeler, jr., secretary and general counsel of Lilly, and John Schwegmann, jr., a partner in the defendant concern.

Lilly, in its suit against the New Orleans supermarket, has charged that it is operating in violation of the Louisiana fair trade act. The defendant has challenged the constitutionality of the McGuire act, the federal statute validating the nonsigner clauses of state fair trade acts.

Andrews Gets Advancement To Ass't Surgeon General

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, has announced the appointment of Dr. Justin M. Andrews as assistant surgeon general and associate chief of the Bureau of State Services, to direct the field research program of the Bureau.

Dr. Andrews is at present chief of the service's communicable disease center in Atlanta, Ga. He was deputy chief of the communicable disease center for six years before being appointed to the top post last January.

Dr. Scheele also announceed that Dr. Theodore J. Bauer, now chief of the division of venereal diseases of the Public Health Service, in Washington, will replace Dr. Andrews in Atlanta on January 5. No successor for Dr. Bauer in the division of venereal disease has yet been named.

FTC Dismisses Complaint Against Vick and Colgate

The Federal Trade Commission last week dismissed a complaint charging interlocking directorship against the Vick Chemical Company, New York, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., and William R. Bassett. The dismissal had been recommended by hearing examiner Albert E. Lipscomb.

A motion to dismiss had been entered in the case by Mr. Bassett, accompanied by an affadavit stating that on October 21, 1952, he had declined to stand for reelection as a director of Vick Chemical Company. He also stated that he has no intention of accepting in the future a directorship of Vick so long as he is serving as a director of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. The examiner's decision becomes final in thirty days unless docketed for review by the commission.

Medical Advertising Agencies Ass'n Is Organized to Advance Standards

The founding of the Association of Medical Advertising Agencies was announced at a recent meeting of leading agencies in the medical and pharmaceutical fields held in New York. The association is nationwide in scope and represents the bulk of pharmaceutical direct mail and professional advertising placed through agencies throughout the nation.

The organization will seek to preserve and advance high professional standards and practices. In furthering its objectives, the association will propose codes of principles and will seek also to train qualified personnel for the fulfillment of its aims.

WHO Group Approves

—*Continued from page 5*

low. Anyone wishing to comment or object to these names is advised to contact Dr. Miller at 46 Park avenue, New York 16. The names along with their WHO numbers and a description of their chemical nature are as follows:—

Adrenochromazone (WHO No. 210)—Semicarbazone of adrenochrome.

Amoxecaine hydrochloride (WHO No. 182)—Procaine substitute.

Benethacillin (WHO No. 203)—Penicillin substitute.

Betaprodine (WHO No. 211)—Piperidine substitute.

Bibemethime (WHO No. 181)—Methylamine substitute.

Bithional (WHO No. 201)—Bis-thio compound substitute.

Carbomycin (WHO No. 202)—Unknown.

Chlorpromazine (WHO No. 183)—Dibenzoparathiazine substitute.

Chlorquinaldol (WHO No. 125)—Quinaldine substitute.

Chloropyramine hydrochloride (WHO No. 179)—Chlor derivatives of antergan.

Difluopyryl (WHO No. 184)—Diisopropyl fluorophosphate ("DFP").

Dimoxyline phosphate (WHO No. 208)—Isoquinoline substitute.

Dioxyline phosphate (WHO No. 206)—Isoquinoline substitute.

Dioxyphedrine (WHO No. 213)—Ephedrine substitute.

Edophonium chloride (WHO No. 187)—Ammonium chloride substitute.

Furostilbestrol (WHO No. 194)—Stilbestrol substitute.

Ibrotamide (WHO No. 180)—Ethylisopropyl bromacetamide.

Mercaptamine (WHO No. 195)—Thio-ethylamine.

Methoxamine HCl (WHO No. 209)—Propanolamine substitute.

Octisamyl (WHO No. 214)—Amyl substitute for heptane.

Oxydipentonium chloride (WHO No. 206)—Trimethyl ammonium substitute.

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AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—34 bbls, Bank of Athens, Bremen
CARBONATE—10 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYRIS OIL—5 dms, George Uhe Co, Miraflores
ANILIN DYES—45 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
64 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
31 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
2 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
20 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
169 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
42 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
52 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE OIL—10 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
ANTHRAQUINONE—245 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
ANTIMONY—20 ctns, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ORE—300 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Arica
2,183 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
3,744 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
869 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—508 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
504 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Liverpool
ARSENIC, WHITE—84 bbls, Asarco, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—160 bgs, Pabco Products, Lourenco Marques
BALSAM OIL—2 dms, Chas W Griffin Co, Cristobal
BARIUM SULPHATE, PRECIPITATED—30 cks, H A Gogarty, Hamburg
BARYTES ORE—1,574 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Walton
BEESWAX—102 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
15 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
16 bgs, E A Bromund, Puerto Barrios
100 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
144 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
20 bgs, H H Pike, Santiago
50 bgs, V Ruiz, Santiago
195 bgs, J W Hanson, Lisbon
10 bgs, Callao
50 bgs, Puerto Plata
BERYL ORE—500 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Cabedelo
14 tons, Derby & Co, Lauderitz
BILE, OX—1 bbl, J M Rogers Co, Madras
3 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE BLACK—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
MEAL—2,200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
1,102 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
BRUCINE SULPHATE—2 cs, European Chemical Co, London
CADMIUM—94 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
210 cs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
50 cs, Brandeis Goldschmidt, Antwerp
CALCIFEROL—4 cs, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—650 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Avonmouth
LACTOPHOSPHATE—10 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
LEVULINATE—4 kgs, Tuteur Bio Chemicals Inc, London
1 cs, Tuteur Bio Chemicals Inc, London
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, David Levin, Bahia
1,931 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, Gothenburg
CASSIA—252 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
400 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
75 bls, C T Wilson, Rotterdam
143 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
437 pkgs, Rotterdam
BUDS—7 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
CASTOR BEANS—123 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Petit Goave
850 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Au Prince
1,336 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Dar es Salaam
1,693 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Natal
1,667 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
75 bgs, Chase National Bank, Jeremie
3,388 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
16,931 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,665 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Rio de Janeiro
11,670 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
OIL—800 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bombay
200 dms, Phila National Bank, Buenos Aires
300 dms Recife
200 tons, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—84 bgs, Public National Bank, Bombay
170 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bombay
59 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
58 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Marseille
110 bgs, R T French Co, Marseilles
147 bgs, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—4,000 bgs, Intern Expediters, Genoa
1,000 bgs, International Expediters, Naples
2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
3,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
3,000 bgs, Naples
1,000 bgs, Leghorn
CHILLIES—221 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
100 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kobe
160 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
65 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Mombasa
CHINA CLAY—1,456 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORAL HYDRATE—39 dms, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK—12 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, Colombo
CLAY—30 bgs, J Hershowitz, Bremen
CLOVES—80 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Zanzibar
80 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Zanzibar
180 bls, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYES—12 dms, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
4 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
40 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Genoa
72 dms, C A Haynes, Genoa
COCOA RESIDUE—3,384 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL—439 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
190 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
100 dms, Ottoi Oil Co, St Johns
75 dms, A C Trask, St Johns
100 dms, Reilly Whitman Walton Co, St Johns
192 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—465 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
150 dms, E F Drew & Co, Reykjavik
139 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
COLUMBITE ORE—26 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rio de Janeiro
COPPER CYANIDE—44 dms, Liverpool
COPRA—508 tons, Tacloban
CORIANDER OIL—45 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—334 bls, Tradesman National Bank, Cristobal
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
476 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—169 bgs, Reney Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
883 bgs, General Foreign Sales Corp, Rotterdam
263 bgs, Khosrowshahi Co, Khorramshahr
215 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—44 ctns, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Havre
DIHYDROACETIC ACID—9 cks, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—51 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
201 bgs, Spence Sales Co, London
152 bgs, Rotterdam
DIATOMITE — 1,749 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Mombasa
DICHLORANILIN—9 kgs, A W Fentun, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—90 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
216 bgs, Bombay
DOGWOOD BARK—100 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
EARTH, CALCINED — 871 bgs, John Mansville Corp, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Sydney
WOOD EXTRACT—4,788 bgs, International Expediters, Freemantle
FENNEL SEED—125 bgs, Astrin Bros, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Havre
6 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
3 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
1 dm, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Bank of N Y, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—4,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Walvis Bay
1,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Casablanca
4,396 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, St Johns
FUEL OIL—104,163 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
69,530 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
567,600 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
112,057 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
96,273 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
59,432 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Amuay Bay
119,639 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
202,974 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
354,965 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
107,381 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
96,283 bbls, Jagels Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL—5 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—3 cs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
1 dm, Armour & Co, Liverpool
SHEEP—1 cs, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
GELATIN—122 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—119 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Kingston
96 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Freetown
190 bgs, Chase National Bank, Freetown
GLUE — 306 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—1,036 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
STOCK—342 bdls, H Remis & Co, Puerto Cabello
194 bls, Karr Eddis & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—300 dms, Liverpool
677 dms, Antwerp
GLYCOL—30 cks, Rotterdam
GUAICAWOOD OIL—168 cs, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—9,967 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—30 cbys, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—160 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—17 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
IRISH MOSS—20 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Havre
IRON BLUE—93 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
JAPAN WAX—60 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
JUNIPER BERRIES—167 bgs, Meer Corp, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
62 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
251 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
KIESELGUHR—400 bgs, P N Rowe, Bordeaux
2,475 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Bordeaux
KOLA NUTS—53 bgs, J A Manton Co, Kingston
LABDANUM GUM—8 cks, Barcelona
LAUREL LEAVES—162 bls, A Millner Co, Piraeus
81 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
LAVENDER FLOWERS—50 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
LIME OIL—10 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Kingston
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Barcelona
1,500 bgs, Brown Bros, Barcelona
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Liverpool
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Liverpool
200 bgs, Moringstar Nicol, Genoa
9,032 bgs, James L Quesada, Valencia
275 bgs, Valencia
224 bgs, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—360 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—60 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
75 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—109 bbls, Henry Sundheimer, Rotterdam
36 cks, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—140 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
200 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
140 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, Durban
MARJORAM LEAVES—46 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
100 bgs, Landes & Balint, Marseille
MENTHOL—10 cs, Desco Corp, Yokohama
MILK POWDER—2,200 bgs, Rotterdam
SUGAR—90 dms, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—275,527 gals, Instituto Cuban de Est Del Azucar, Havana
1,589,840 gals, Instituto Cubanode Est Del Azucar, Puerto Padre
MONTAN WAX—310 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
200 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—20 bgs, E K Hardison Seed Co, Rotterdam
57 bgs, C Gulden, San Antonio
136 bgs, Griffin Grocery Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C Gulden, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—4,311 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
EXTRACT—210 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—1,872 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, American Union Transport, Antwerp
2,175 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,333 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—18 dms, Wm Pfister Chemical Works, Antwerp
NICKEL CYANIDE—10 dms, J E Bernard, London
SULPHATE—15 dms, Bank of Athens, Hamburg
25 bbls, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—461 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Bombay
64 bgs, Bombay

NUX VOMICA—222 bgs, Volkart Bros, Madras
OIL CAKE—1,700 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, Beirut
OITICICA OIL—166 dms, A V Berner & Co, Rio de Janeiro
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
150 dms, National City Bank, Seville
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
100 dms, First National Boston, Seville
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
10 dms, Hanover Bank, Barcelona
OPIUM GUM—75 chts, Merck & Co, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
30 bx, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—504 bgs, David Levin, Bahia
112 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Salvador
PAPAIN—21 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
6 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
62 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
650 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Alicante
300 bgs, Joseph Weinstein, Alicante
25 bgs, American Spice Co, Alicante
150 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Alicante
30 bgs, International Expediter Co, Alicante
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rijeka
500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
20 cs, Malabar Spice Mills, Alicante
325 bgs, Malabar Spice Mills, Alicante
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
55 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rijeka
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—13 cs, Rhodia, Havre
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—1 dm, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
6 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARAFFIN—6 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
PARATOLUENESULPHONCHLORIDE—7 cks, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1,450 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Golodetz, Oosthaven
284 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
74 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Oosthaven
140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
560 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Virchand Panchand, Rotterdam
400 bgs, J Berlage, Rotterdam

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160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Rotterdam
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
140 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
42 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities, Singapore
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
120 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
100 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Valparaiso
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Ltd, Rotterdam
385 bgs, Rotterdam
420 bgs, Singapore
RED—600 bgs, R T French Co, Rotterdam
416 bgs, Iskenderun
PERU BALSAM—10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynaud, Cristobal
2 dms, Merchants Import & Export Co, Cristobal
12 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
1 dm, Karr Ellis & Co, Cristobal
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Critobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—73,465 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
311,357 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
120,075 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
107,488 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
265,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
105,477 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
PIMENTO BERRIES—110 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
LEAF OIL—1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
2 dms, E Mackenzie Corp, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
40 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
75 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—54 bgs, Murwal Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Forbes Tea & Coffee Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Khorramshahr
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, All Transport Inc, Hamburg
100 dms, National City Bank, Rotterdam
176 dms, Bank of Athens, Rotterdam
46 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
446 dms, Liverpool
PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—121 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
869 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
635 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
410 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
244 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 100 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
125 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
51 bls, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam
PYRIDIN—5 dms, American Tebu Corp, Rotterdam
19 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
QUASSIA CHIPS—125 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,950 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
45 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
QUICKSILVER—300 flks, Chase National Bank, Cadiz
450 bbls, Barrett Transport, Rijeka
100 flks, National City Bank, Colombo
100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
83 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
50 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
100 flks, National City Bank, Rotterdam
QUINCE SEED—126 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPE SEED—110 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—2 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
82 bls, Liverpool
RUTIN—20 bgs, Sydney
SAFFRON FLOWERS—3 cs, V M Calderon Co, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES — 300 bls, Superintendence Co, Rijeka
25 bls, Leghorn
SANDALWOOD BILLETS—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
OIL—3 cs, Roure-Dupont Inc, Madras
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—600 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal
776 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cristobal
100 bgs, Balex Co, Cristobal
685 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
329 cs, A Sahadi & Co, Cristobal
221 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Havre
60 dms, Lind Fors Chemical Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
90 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
27 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
275 bgs, Calcutta

—Continued on page 73

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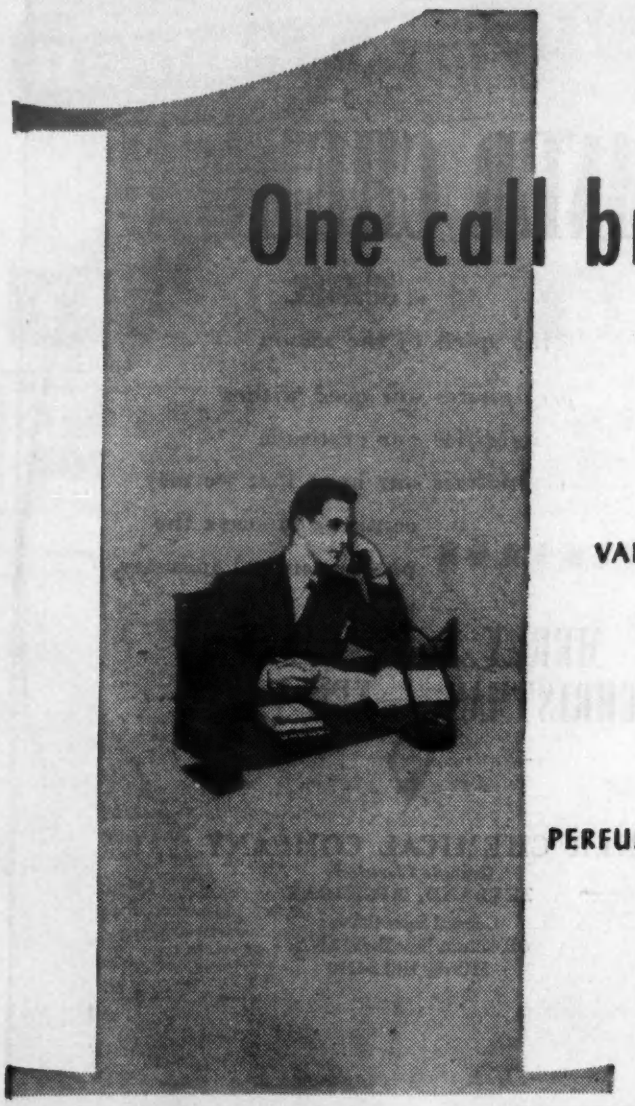

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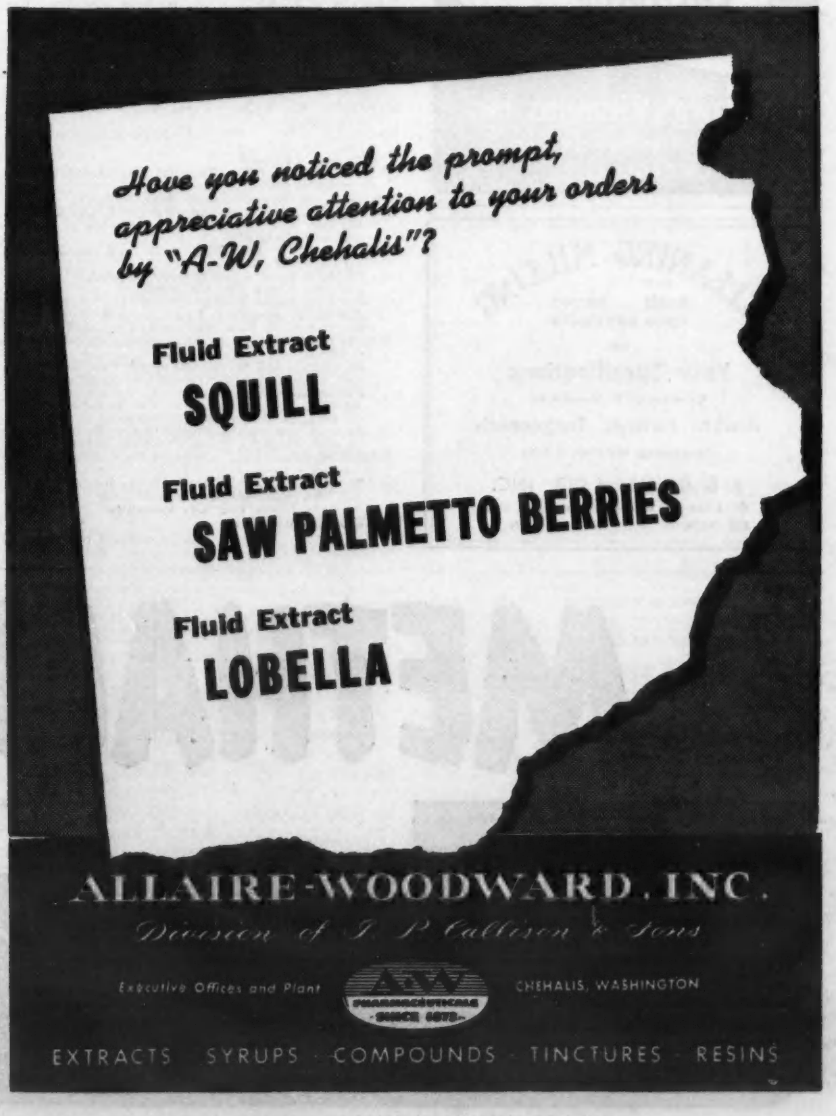
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Curtailment of demand for botanicals in general was reported during the past week. In keeping with custom in late December in most years, buyers held aloof from the market except for purchases that could not be put over into the new year. Prices for some items showed softness and even decline. This was especially true in flavoring botanics but it also showed up in some medicinal and technical gums. For the most part, medicinal botanicals held in very steady price position but more because of low inventories in the hands of dealers than because of present prospects for sales after the turn of the year. The weight of price change again was mostly on the down side and the index dropped 0.21 point to 102.71.

Gums developing lower price position were aloe, arabic, and locust bean. Also powdered kamala moved in buyers' favor in a more competitive market. Tragacanth held steady though there were suggestions of possible price shading. Karaya continued rather weak, mainly because of poor demand.

Stocks of Alleppey decorticated cardamom have been replaced in moderate degree and prices were down. Also, the supply of Zanzibar increased to a limited extent and the market was off considerably from its recent high. French savory was in very low supply and the market advanced. So did that on Spanish thyme and the French item had a much wider range. Cassias continued scarce and broken Saigon was up considerably.

Balsams

Peru—Demand was for small quantities and the total of such transactions was not very substantial in size by the end of last week. Quotations remained steady at $1.30 to $2 per pound.

Tolu—Buyers were in the market on a hand-to-mouth basis only. Most users held goods in quantities sufficient for their requirements over the balance of the year. Quotations were well maintained at $3.75 to 4.85 per pound.

Barks

Buckthorn — Several jobbing orders reached the spot last week and transactions in cut and sifted material took place over the range 18c. to 23c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity in request. Stocks were rather moderate in size but appeared to be meeting demand at its recent volume.

Cocillana—Sellers expected that trade over the balance of this year would be very small. In fact, some said that in all probability, manufacturing consumers' needs have been covered well to the end of the season of heaviest consumption. Prices were declared to be very steady and little price competition existed in the local market last week.

White Pine—Considering the time of year, demand has held up very well but the tendency in the future will be toward a gradual contraction in the takings by manufacturing consumers. Pricewise, the market appeared to be steady to firm.

Beans

Vanilla—Demand was typical of that usually present during the final weeks of every year. Orders were few in number and usually small in size. However, some business of fair size was done in beans to be invoiced after the turn of the year. Prices on spot were exceptionally steady and in source markets they were uniformly firm to strong as well as lacking any signs of probable easing during the first quarter of the new year. Fair reserve stocks exist in United States markets at the present time.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Dec. 12

New York

Cassia, 20 lots, 867 bales: insect filth.
Chillies, 175 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 80 bales: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 111 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 101 bags: filthy.
Lemon oil, 20 cases: oil other than lemon substituted.
Mace, 2 lots, 76 packages: filthy.
Nutmegs, 130 bags: wormy and moldy.
Pepper, black, 8 lots, 594 bags: moldy.
Perfume, 2 lots, 20 cases: no quantity of contents statement.
Sesame seed, 294 bags: filthy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Psyllium husks, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Saigon, broken, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Savory, French, 2½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Aloe, Cape, 7c. per lb.
Curacao, 10c. per lb.
Gum, Arabic, amber sorts, ½c. per lb.
Locustbean, powder, 2c. per lb.
Kamala, powdered, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Alleppey, 10c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 6c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 12c. per lb.
red, Nigerian, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
102.71	102.92	103.60	117.97

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Flowers

Arnica—The market was dull as to demand but firm as to prices. Stocks were conservative in size and offerings of replacement stocks from the primary market have not been very large or frequent of late. Little tendency toward price shading prevailed in local quarters stocking the item.

Lavender—Preholiday trading was reported to have been fair in size but with the approach of the year-end, the tendency of inquiry and orders was toward a contraction in consuming request. Imports during the past quarter have kept the market fairly well supplied with good quality flowers.

Rose—Most of the usual suppliers of pale flowers reported either that their holdings were very small or that they totally lacked supplies. The market for the most part was considered to be nominal as to stocks and prices.

Gums

Aloe—The spot prices on Cape and Curacao gum have eased slightly in keeping with the contraction in sales activity as the end of the year approaches. Cape gum was quoted at 28c. to 30c. per pound and Curacao was 50c. to 55c. However, local sellers were not disposed to carry the downward movement much if any further.

Arabic—Further competition in local circles brought about a price of 14c. to 15c. per pound on cleaned amber sorts. Some sellers were not disposed to meet the minimum quotation and, hence, held aloof from the market in keeping with their disposition to wait until higher prices can be obtained.

Locustbean—Quotations were lower at 30c. to 32c. per pound because of the extremely small demand and the rather more active competition between suppliers of this gum.

Tragacanth—Competition is becoming keener as the New Year draws nearer. Although open quotations were not changed last week, it was intimated that the market as quoted was subject to shading, especially should fairly attractive business be proposed at this time. Last week, trade was mainly in jobbing quantities.

Herbs and Leaves

Boldo—Despite the fact that demand has been very light for a considerable period of time, prices have been well maintained on the basis of 11c. to 13c. per pound, which was said properly to reflect the present replacement costs.

Jaborandi—Although the market was inclined to be slightly unsettled, open quotations have not yet been changed despite the fact that the item has sold lower under competitive circumstances. Stocks could cope with a reasonable gain in demand.

Lobelia—The activity normal to this item, especially with respect to exports, has been lacking this year and the result has been that quotations had developed a tendency toward softness. However, because of underproduction last Summer, sellers were not disposed to more than occasionally and slightly to shade the quoted prices.

Peppermint—Stocks were far below normal size. It was a poor collection sea-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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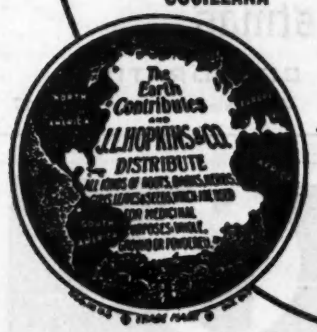

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son here and in Europe. Consequently, the market at the end of the year is more than ordinarily firm as to price and generally lacking in price competition.

Savory—Stocks of French goods were exceptionally small and nothing was available on spot at less than 21c. to 21½c. per pound. Spanish material was in fair supply but did not attract many buyers last week at 14c. to 16c. per pound as to seller.

Thyme—The wider range in prices—22c. to 25½c. per pound—was evidence of the differences in quality of goods now available on the spot. Spanish material was considerably stronger and ended last week on the basis of a higher price at 11c. to 11½c.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The spot market continued relatively weak and considerably unsettled by the increase in local competition. Numerous former users of the article appear to hold no interest in purchases at whatever price the item might be available on spot or in the foreign markets. Spot quotations were noted at $2.50 per pound as minimum but the range to $3.10 was maintained in quarters able to guarantee the potency of their offerings as either up to NF standard or in excess thereof.

Kamala—Quotations were down to the basis of 60c. to 65c. per pound under competition made possible by stocks of lower cost merchandise having become available in local circles. Trade has been at low ebb for some time past and signs of improvement were generally absent from the market.

Roots

Arrow—The past year has been a good one in this article. Demand has been very steady at all times and tonnage sold compares well with that done in recent years. As to prices, they have been entirely stable and unchanged at 11c. per pound throughout the year.

Colombo—Not much of this material was available in spot position but some goods were reported bought for later shipment from the primary market and a fair replenishment of spot stocks may develop after taking care of sales being made on a to arrive basis.

Gentian—A fairly well stabilized market is apt to remain in effect over the balance of this year and nothing known at this time suggests that there will be much of a change during the first quarter of the new year.

Ginseng—Export demand has tapered off with the approaching end of the year but it was believed that the call will be resumed fairly early in 1953. Prices for the future were forecast as likely to be exceptionally firm and if anything, upward in tendency.

Senega—The year is apt to end with this article unsettled by the absence of demand which has turned prices easier and lower at the origin in recent weeks. The current quotation was $2.15 per pound last week, which is in contrast with $2.45 in force a year ago at the corresponding time.

Seeds

Anise—Moderate sized stocks of all varieties save star anise from China were available on spot last week but consumers' interest was at low ebb and activity seemed to be purely nominal. Star anise stocks were reported exhausted and unless some be obtained in secondary markets, a nominal market would appear to be assured at least for the first part of 1953.

Caraway—Lack of demand brought more competition which, in turn, produced a price decline to 9¾c. to 10c. per pound.

Cardamom—Decorticated Alleppey cardamom was quoted spot on the firm basis of $2.15 per pound. No changes came in the quotations on other forms of cardamom.

Celery — The market was generally steady and even the absence of orders exceeding jobbing size failed to unsettle the price ideas of local suppliers.

Coriander—Roumanian seed was a fraction higher at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound but quotations on over varieties of this seed held free from any change last week.

Cumin—Turkish seed declined a small fraction to 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound but Iranian, Moroccan, and Syrian seed held unchanged despite the almost total absence of export inquiry.

Psyllium—Replacement cost of husks from India strengthened at higher levels, carrying the spot quotations up to the basis of 55c. to 56c. per pound. Whole seed remained unchanged, though prices were firmer.

Spices

Cassia—All varieties were in very low supply. Most holdings were the Batavian variety and prices on Saigon material were often on the "if available" basis. Saigon broken, when available was higher at 40c. to 40½c. per pound.

Clove—Limited replacement of the virtually exhausted spot supply of Zanzibar spice resulted in prices dropping to $1.55 per pound last week. Madagascar spice was purely nominal.

Pepper—Black Malabar pepper on spot broke to $1.38 per pound early in the week and then dropped to $1.37 as a reflection of limited spot trading and some easing of the forward positions in the primary market. Lampong afloat was noted at $1.34; Malabar, November shipment, $1.25; and January shipment, $1.21. Red peppers were in strong position, quite the strongest, in fact, for a considerable period of time. However, Nigerian chillies were in better spot supply and prices were down to 36c. to 40c. per pound, as to seller and quality. White pepper held spot at $1.48 and December shipment at $1.45.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.34 per pound for Malabar; Lampong, afloat, $1.34; Malabar, December shipment, $1.25; January shipment, $1.22 to $1.23; January arrival, $1.27.

Aluminum Ceiling Rise Proposal Made by Fowler

An increase in ceiling prices on aluminum and aluminum products, conditioned upon the producers agreeing to a modification of their contracts with the government to provide for firm deliveries, has been proposed by Henry H. Fowler, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, it was announced December 17.

In letters to the three aluminum producers, Mr. Fowler proposed to grant an increase of ½ cent a pound in present ceilings on primary aluminum and 4 percent on fabricated aluminum. Earlier this year, OPS had raised the aluminum ceilings 1 cent per pound for primary and 5 percent for fabricated aluminum. The companies had asked increases of 2 cents and 12 percent, respectively.

Mr. Fowler conditioned the new increases on changes in the delivery contracts. He suggested a conditional contract for supply to the government which would be considered a firm, binding five-year instrument after half the tonnage called for in individual company agreements had been delivered. The companies have not yet made known their decision on acceptance of the proposal.

Pennsalt Sets Up Sales Research Dept. Under Ott

All statistical and analytical functions pertaining to marketing in the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, have been combined into a newly organized sales research department, with E. M. Ott as manager, it has been announced by William P. Drake, vice-president.

The new department will explore markets for new products under consideration in the research and development division or the sales development department and will conduct studies associated with existing markets and services. To make this work more effective, the sales analysis department becomes a section of the new department

Mr. Ott formerly was manager of the security analysis department. The work of this department has been transferred to the office of the president. The new department manager joined Pennsalt in 1940, and has been engaged in market research and chemical engineering.

Calco Pharmaceutical Office Will Be Opened in Detroit

The pharmaceutical department of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company will open an office at 931 Fisher Building, Detroit, Mich., on January 2. The office will be under the management of Harvey P. Pettit. It will serve the states of Michigan, Ohio, western New York and Pennsylvania. Bulk pharmaceuticals used by customers in those areas will be maintained in Detroit.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A slight slump in business activity was noted by most dealers, reporting that a smaller volume of orders was received during the week and attributing the slack to the current end of the year season. Most observers added, however, that the decline in sales was less extreme than in former years, taking the form of an absence of last minute rush orders. The new year was expected to bring a return to the business rate of recent months. One factor thought to be in favor of the manufacturer was the current level of inventories on the retail level, said to be lower than at any time since the beginning of the Korean fighting. Price changes were chiefly in a downward direction and the index fell off .49 point to stand at 169.10.

The single price advance noted during the week was in dillweed oil. With the possibility of a shortage in the oil looming further price increases were reported to be unavoidable. An easier supply situation was expected only with the gathering of the next crop. Price declines were paced by natural bergamot oil. The recent action of the Consortium in reducing the shipping price of the oil had a noticeable effect on the market and was expected to bring about further lowered prices before shipment of the new crop in January.

A reduction was effected in the price of Bourbon vetiver oil as it continued the fluctuation that has characterized it of late. Ceylon citronella o" made a very slight decline that represented only spot offers, a stronger tone noted on replacement costs. Cumin and cardamom oils were offered at slightly lower quotations, as were ginger and patchouli. With lowered production costs in effect at the source, snakeroot oil was available at prices considerably reduced from earlier ones. Production of the oil in Canada has proceeded at a rate guaranteeing ample suppplies for those requiring it.

Aromatic chemicals showed no price changes and presented a picture of good supply on nearly all items. Recent heavy supplies of lemongrass and citronella oils put their derivatives in a particularly comfortable position in regard to both supply and price.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, dillweed, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, bergamot, natural, NF, Italian, $2 per lb.
Cananga, native, 15c. per lb.
Cardamom, 50c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Cumin, 15c. per lb.
Ginger, 50c. per lb.
Patchouli, 30c. per lb.
Snakeroot, $1 per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
169.10	169.59	166.81	180.76

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Root oil remained available within the recently advanced price range. The recent sizable increase in the price of the oil by at least one manufacturer, was attributed to an advance in raw material costs. These costs have since shown no further upward movement, and the price of the oil was expected to remain steady for the immediate future. Seed oil remained unchanged in price, as it has for a period of several months.

Bergamot—Following the Consortium's action in lowering the price floor for the oil by $3 per pound, spot prices for the oil declined. A period of time would be required for the full effect of the lower prices at the source to be felt on the market, as most of the material currently available for spot sales represents higher prices from the source. Prices ranging upward from $12.75 per pound were offered during the week. Although the future of the oil was not absolutely certain, most informed observers felt that prices would remain lower and in favor of the consumer for some time after the arrival of new crop oil in January. The new crop was reported as being at least average in size, as compared with last year's crop which was below average in size.

Bois de Rose—Brazilian oil sold on spot for less than the $4 per pound price floor that the country of origin has attempted to maintain. The weakness in the price structure has been apparent during recent weeks, when the oil has been available freely at prices very favorable to the consumer. No important changes in the situation were expected in the trade during the coming weeks.

Cananga—A price of $10.50 offered for native oil during the week represented a decline of 15c. per pound. Other prices for native and rectified oil held firm as previously quoted. It was reported that no extensive amounts of the oil were available and particularly that oil of a superior quality was in short supply.

Caraway—The availability of the oil was reported as good, with plentiful amounts on hand. Inquiry has been no more than average, leading to a feeling of weakness in the price structure. As yet no price reductions were noted, but reports in the trade indicated that lower prices might be forthcoming in the near future if the present trend continued. During the past week prices of $3.25 per pound and up were encountered.

Cardamom—Offered from one source during the week at $23 per pound, the oil showed a decline of 50c. No extensive weakening in the price structure was noted, although trade sources pointed out that since prices have been weaker in all Indian oils, some slight decline in cardamom was natural. Current inventories of the oil were said to be entirely adequate for prsent inquiry.

Citronella—The prices for the oil, which have of late shown considerable fluctuation, gave evidence during the week of a tightening tendency. Supplies of Ceylon oil were reported to have shown the effect of recent heavy buying, stocks at the origin reaching a much lower level than that of a short time ago. Although one of the week's offers for the oil at 53c. represented a decline of 2c. from the previous low offer, other offers showed price movements in an upward direction. Javatype oil showed less inclination to change, prices remaining substantially the same as in the previous week.

Cumin—A 15c. reduction was effected in the minimum quotation for the oil when it was offered from $4.75 per pound. The lowered price was said to follow reduced replacement costs, imports from Holland being currently available at more favorable prices. Inquiry remained only average for this oil, a small item in the market, and current inventories were said in the trade to be ample.

Dillseed—Indian oil reached the market in quantities large enough to prevent a tight supply situation, although some dealers have recently stopped offering the oil. Prices varied over a wide range, one offer made at $2.80 per pound and others ranging upward to $4.25. Inquiry was reported to be moderate and inventories adequate for it.

Dillweed—An increase of 15c. per pound on the minimum quotation for the oil brought this price up to $4 and demonstrated the upward trend in prices that trade observers felt was inevitable. Only limited supplies of the oil were available and no relief in sight between the present and the time of the next crop. The tightened supply situation was attributed to the recent drastically lowered prices that reportedly discouraged production.

Eucalyptus—All types of the oil were available at unchanged quotations during the past week, although price changes were expected by some dealers within a short period of time. Competition on spot sales was said to be growing keener and prices that would give an advantage to the consumer were looked for.

Fennel—Prices were unchanged in the week just past, the oil being available from $2.30 per pound. The market was without special feature. The small volume of demand for the oil showed no change and the quantity of material on hand was reported in the trade as being entirely sufficient for most inquiry.

Garlic—One dealer reported being forced to withdraw his quotation for the oil, his stocks being depleted and no replacement available. The story was typical of that heard on all sides in the trade, as more and more dealers reported having little if any oil to offer and no immediate hopes of obtaining replacement. Prices, many of which were nominal, ranged upward from $7.50 per pound.

Geranium—No price changes were noted for either Algerian or Bourbon oil during the week, the former oil offered from $12.25 and the latter from $12 per pound. A stronger undertone was reported for both oils, however, as demand was maintained at a firm rate.

Ginger—An offer of the oil a $14 per pound represented a decline in the low

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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offer of 50c. The reduction was reported to show a somewhat more favorable replacement cost, although no sizable price weakening was expected in the trade. Inventories have been maintained at levels that presented no difficulties to consumers requiring the oil.

Lavandin—The supply situation of the oil was described in the trade as comfortable, with enough oil available from the latest crop to satisfy most current inquiry. Dealers reported that the present level of inventories should be high enough to carry the market over until the next crop. Prices have shown no fluctuations in the past weeks.

Lavender—Spanish spike oil showed a firm undertone, with advanced prices considered in the trade as being distinctly possible in the near future. Following the recent increase in popularity of the oil and the accompanying increased inquiry, shippers in Spain have reportedly strengthened their views and tightened shipping prices. French flower oil was available at unchanged prices and in quantities considered ample for most current inquiry.

Lemon—Prices remained strong for California oil, with offers ranging from $5.65 to $5.95 per pound, depending upon brand. The supply situation, which has been tight for some weeks, showed no sign of immediate easing. A continued good inquiry was reported in the trade as consumers attempted to fill their requirements. Italian oil was priced over a wide range and was available in somewhat more ample amounts. The quality of the oil varied greatly, however, and some users stated experiencing difficulty in finding oil of suitable standards.

Lemongrass—Considerable improvement has been noted of late in the depressed prices for the oil, as it made a partial recovery to a stronger position. Although a price of 95c. per pound was continued, the majority of quotations centered around $1.25 per pound. Continued strengthening was expected for the oil, aided by a good inquiry and the absence of low priced material from the market.

Niaouli—Reports received during the week concerning the status of this oil indicated that production in New Caledonia has virtually ceased. The oil was said to have become unprofitable to produce, largely because of increased labor costs. Labor, it was pointed out, has always been a big problem on the island. Some oil was available from those dealers carrying it and since demand for it remained very small, those supplies were considered adequate for at least the immediate future.

Orange—Domestic oil remained in a condition of abundant supply and depressed prices as quotations dropped to new lows. California oil prices ranged from as low as 80c. per pound to $1.75, depending upon maker. Florida oil prices were equally weak and covered approximately the same range. Dealers reported seeing little chance for improvement in the situation in the immediate future, with inventories greatly exceeding demand and no upward trend in inquiry noticeable. Distilled oil was priced from 70c. per pound and showed no change in its price position in the week just past. Quotations ranging upward from $4 were offered for Italian oil.

Patchouli—Spot prices were easier for the oil during the past week, as an offer as low as $6.95 was made for immediate shipment. The situation was felt in the trade to be certain to change soon, however, since replacement costs have strengthened and were forcing the market price in an upward direction. Prices up to $8.75 per pound, based on current replacement costs, were quoted during the week. The difficulty in production of the oil resembled that of dillweed, where a condition of low prices in past months discouraged production and led to the condition of shortage now looming.

Peppermint—Ample amounts of the oil were reported available on the market, and dealers were able to meet nearly all inquiry with ease. Prices held steady, natural oil being offered from $5.50 and redistilled from $5.75 per pound. At these levels, prices exhibited some weakness which dealers felt would require some time for recovery.

Sage—No price changes were noted for any variety of the oil during the week, as the stable trend of recent weeks continued. A somewhat weaker tone was noted for Dalmatian oil, however, which led some observers in the trade to expect a slight downward movement in prices in coming weeks. Spanish oil continued in good supply, prices ranging upward from 90c. per pound.

Snakeroot — Lowered production costs on new crop oil brought about a reduction in the current market price. A price of $30 per pound represented a decline of $1. With production geared closely to demand, the supply situation of the oil remained in balance. The small demand for the oil was almost certain to be met without difficulty.

Spearmint — The oil maintained a stronger tone in the past week, as the amount of oil available for purchase on other than a contract basis was reported to be smaller. Prices held steady at the levels attained earlier, ranging upward from $7.75 per pound. Continued good inquiry was accepted in the trade as being almost a certainty not only from the year around use characterizing the oil but also from the new uses for it developed in past months.

Vetiver—Bourbon oil, exhibiting fluctuations lately resembling those of Bourbon Geranium dropped slightly in price during the past week. An offer at $20 per pound showed a decline of $1. Since the oil has been observed to show few wide variations in price, the current weakening was not expected to be extensive. Haitian oil was offered from $17.50 per pound, unchanged from previous quotations, while Java oil ranged upward from an offer at $29.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Technical material was available in good supply on the market as manufacturers maintained production schedules that provided adequate amounts for most consumer demands. Quotations ranged from 75c. to $1.20 per pound, the price depending partly on the quantity purchased. Material of NF specifications was priced from $1.20 per pound and was available in ample quantities.

Citral—Strengthened prices for lemongrass oil were not felt in the prices for this derivative, which remained available from the previously quoted price of $3.20 per pound. The ample amounts of the oil from which the material is derived have guaranteed adequate production and comfortable supplies of the material on the market. No immediate change in the price or supply situations were forseen in the trade.

Ionones—The supply situation prevailing in other derivatives of lemongrass oil was true of the ionones, as production was maintained without difficulty. Prices remained steady in the past week, alpha and beta being offered from $3.75 and $4.30 per pound respectively, and methyl from $3.80. A continued situation of comfortable supply was expected for the immediate future.

Safrol—The recent good inquiry noted for the material was continued without important change in the past week. Manufacturers were able to keep production in balance with demand so that the consumer experienced no difficulty in obtaining any normal amounts of the material. Prices ranged upwards from a quotation of 72c. per pound. Those requiring the material could expect to find it in a state of comfortable supply for the foreseeable future, it was reported in the trade.

Vanillin—The eugenol derivative, the most recent one to show a change in price, was available at the recently effected price of $6.50 per pound. Other quotations ranged between $6.75 and $7 per pound, while prices above this were quoted as well. Production levels offered no difficulties to consumers in obtaining requirements of the material. The lignin and guaiacol derivatives showed no price changes and were available in quantities ample for current demand.

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Protective Coatings Materials

There was very little price activity in this market last week. Red vermilion quicksilver advanced 5 cents after the increase in mercury schedules. Argentine casein showed additional weakness by dropping ½ cent per pound.

Antimony oxide has not shown any significant changes. Demand has not picked up appreciably. Increases were announced for bone black effective January 1. Activity in this market was fair. Lead pigments were unchanged from previous weeks. There has been slightly more activity lately and producers thought that sales looked better for the future. Zinc oxide continued to move well. Prices were firm and unchanged. No changes were anticipated in the schedules before the beginning of next year, and none were contemplated for January, at this time. Much of what happens in zinc pigments depends upon the effect of free trading of metal in the London market after the first of the year.

Most of the synthetic resins continued to show a strong demand, however there has been a slight slackening from some quarters as a temporary measure to lower inventories before January 1. One producer announced advances of some alkyds effective December 12 which were designed to take care of increased costs of raw materials. Another supplier anticipated such a move. Producers were reasonably assured of a good first quarter. Phenolics have also been moving rather well. No price changes were reported for these resins in the past week. One source felt that part of the reason that urea-formaldehydes were moving so well was that consumers were trying to beat a prospective price increase scheduled for January 1, however demand from surface coatings and adhesives has been good.

The natural gums have been rather quiet during the past few weeks, but some inquiries for early January delivery were beginning to come through. Shellac prices were steady. It was said that the Calcutta market had shown some additional firmness.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—There have been no changes in the volume of activity in this market. Producers did not anticipate any significant increase in demand too soon. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time. Supply was good enough to accommodate the current levels of demand.

Black, Bone—Producers said that there was fair activity in this market. Prices have been kept at their old levels during past weeks, however one source announced an increase, effective January 1, of 1c. per pound in most grades, with the exception of a few grades which will go up ¾c. per pound. Supplies have been adequate for current needs.

Lead Pigments—There was no change in the market for these pigments. Prices have been held to their previously established levels and no changes were anticipated. Demand has shown a little improvement in the past month or so and business looked a bit better for the future. However, not too much activity was expected before January 1.

Red Vermilion, Quicksilver—The price of this pigment advanced 5c. at the beginning of the week as a result of the increased mercury price. Current quotations were at $3.86 per pound.

Titanium Dioxide—Three of the five titanium dioxide furnaces, which were planned for a Canadian corporation's refinery at Sorel, are now in operation, according to information from the Department of Commerce.

A leading manufacturer of paints and varnishes in Brazil began production of titanium dioxide on an experimental basis in September 1952 and commercially in October, according to the Department of Commerce. The new plant was constructed under the supervision of a United States firm and most of the equipment came from this country.

The plant has a daily capacity of approximately 10 metric tons. However, current production is about 3.2 tons because of the shortage of sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Operation at this rate is considered unecoconomical, as it results in too high a cost for the product. However, company officials report that the cost will be less than that of imported titanium dioxide if the cruzeiro remains at the free rate of 36 to 39 per US$1.

Zinc Oxide—There was no significant change in this market. Producers have been moving the material along at a fairly good rate. Prices have been firm, and no changes in the schedules were anticipated. It was said that producers were waiting to see what effect free trading on the London zinc market will bring to the market for metal in this country.

Production of lead-free and leaded zinc oxide during October rose nine percent to 15,979 short tons or the highest monthly rate of output since November, 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total stocks of zinc oxide at producers' plants gained two percent to 18,701 tons on October 31.

Output of lead-free zinc oxide rose 20 percent over September to total 12,744 tons. Production of leaded zinc oxide was 3,235 tons in October, compared with 4,050 tons produced during September.

Shipments of zinc oxide declined 12 percent during October but were about three percent higher than the average for the first nine months of 1952. Leaded zinc oxide shipments fell 23 percent to 3,624 tons compared with 4,731 tons shipped in September.

Price Trends

Advanced

Red vermilion, quicksilver, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
88.44	88.44	88.44	101.19

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Synthetic Resins

The following production information comparing September and August output, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission.

Production

	September	August
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	6,353,318	4,973,470
Adhesive resins	4,322,034	3,923,644
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified except by rosin	1,840,596	2,075,199
Urea and melamine resins:		
Adhesive resins	6,507,677	7,213,590
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,299,630	1,666,693
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,482,693	*6,187,374
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types:		
Unmodified	20,399,657	16,670,485
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	8,216,117	6,845,380
Polybasic acid types (except phthalic):—		
Unmodified	1,163,272	946,563
Modified with tar acids rosin and/or other materials	944,057	644,481
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):—		
Esterified with glycerol	1,513,497	1,211,367
Esterified with other alcohols	2,453,762	1,491,704
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1,630,569	1,471,076
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,010,027	2,447,904
All other modifications	807,188	950,385
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	14,346,175	13,680,297
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	2,055,590	1,490,787

*Revised.

Alkyds—Another producer announced increases in some of these resins' prices effective December 12, due to the increased costs of materials. A different source also said that some advances could be anticipated as a result of the eased costs of materials.

Demand has been strong for these synthetics and producers were reasonably assured that the first quarter would be a good sales period. There has been a slight easing of demand in recent weeks due to the yearend inventory problem, however this trend was expected to be changed after January 1.

Phenolics—The market for these resins continued to show good activity. A source stated that there have been no price changes in the past few weeks. Supplies were adequate in most resins to take care of consumers needs. Paraphenyl phenol

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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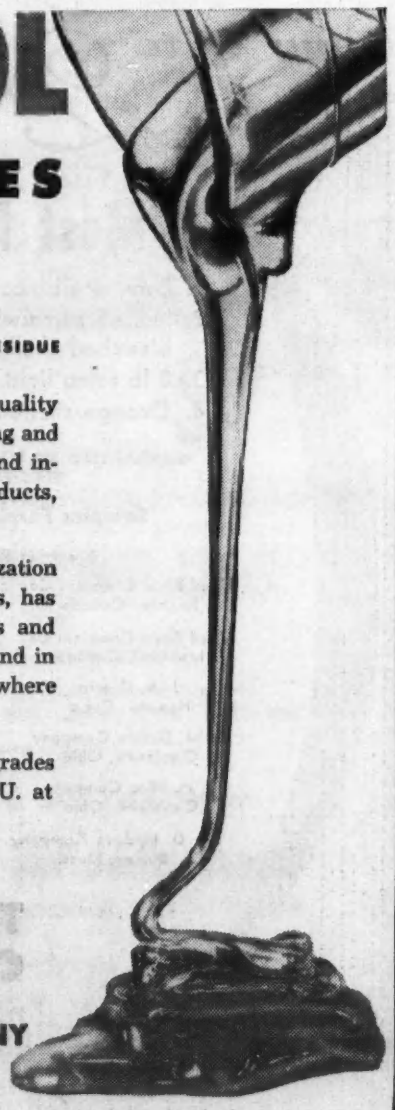

derived resins were still short, principally due to heavy government needs.

Urea-formaldehydes—Demand for these synthetics was still strong. The good activity was felt to be tied to good levels in both surface coatings and adhesives. One source said that some of the current buying was probably an attempt by consumers to cover themselves before prices went up after January 1.

Naval Stores

Rosin—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has corrected the report on October production of wood, steam distilled material published in this column November 24. The total gum and wood for the month of October should have read 146,530 drums of 520-lbs., net. The corrected figure for total output between April 1, and October 31, is 1,084,960 drums.

Pine Tar—Corrections from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics alter the October production figures published here in the November 24 issue. October output of pine tar should read 7,840 50-gallon barrels, and the total for the period beginning April 1, to October 31, should be 52,530 barrels. All other production figures published in that issue stand as they read.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
G	7.35*	...	...	7.27*	...
I	...	...	...	...	...
K	6.75†	...	6.75†	7.16*‡	...
M	...	...	...	7.26*‡	...
WG	7.48*	...	...	7.48*	...
WW, X	7.65*	...	...	7.50*‡	...

Sales, USDA

	784*	...	348*	...	...

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	92	...	...	272	60
Shipments	...	...	...	...	353
Stocks	9,812	...	...	10,393	10,097

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
BN, $8.30; WW, $8.40; WG, $8.60.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	4.02†	4.15†	4.31*	4.15†	6.00*
K	7.15*	...	...	...	...
M	7.15*	...	...	...	...
N	7.25*	...	...	...	...
WG	7.40*	...	...	...	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5075†	...	...	.51†	.5125†
Sales	8,000§	...	...	4,000§	14,000§

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	61	...	...	160	4
Shipments	46	...	...	100	9
Stocks	1,120	...	...	1,619	1,614

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 60c., l.c.l., 70c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7-lb. unit)

	.44†	.435†	.45†	.58*	...

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. §Gallons.

Natural Resins

Sources reported that the market for the gums was a little quiet during the past few weeks. However, it was said that orders for shipment after the first of the year were starting to come in, and suppliers felt that the trend was upward. It was said that natural resins were at prices which made their use advantageous to consumers. One source felt that there would be an increase in business this coming year.

Prices were steady at their old levels. Importers said that supplies were adequate to handle the demand.

Shellac—Importers reported that the Calcutta market showed a little more firmness last week, however business was generally quiet. Several sources attributed the quietness of the market to the season. Importers expected some increase in activity after the first of the year. Prices were expected to hold until then.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The price of Argentine spot material was reduced ½c. per pound last week. It was said that casein has grown weak in the market down there. Consumers had adequate inventories and were not inclined to buy too much material for the future since it was known that there was ample material available in Argentina, if licenses could be procured. Last week's reduction brought the range for spot Argentine down to 19½c. to 21c. per pound.

Glue, Hide—According to the Bureau of The Census, total production in October was 4,896,965 pounds, compared with September output of 4,282,422 pounds, and 5,152,090 pounds produced during October of last year. Total shipments were 5,401,338 pounds in October, as against 5,042,739 pounds in September, and 5,051,983 pounds in October, 1951. Stocks at the end of the month were 18,107,853 pounds in October, compared with 18,612,226 pounds in September, and 9,924,758 pounds in October, last year.

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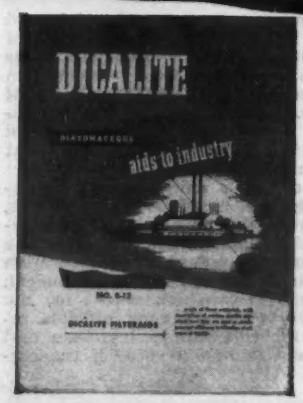

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Mineral-Earth Pigments Demand, Sales Off in 1951

Demand for mineral-earth pigments declined slightly in 1951, and sales of most products were lower than in the previous year, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Total sales of mineral-earth pigments amounted to 126,432 short tons, valued at $14,987,075, approximately 2.2 percent less than that reported in 1950.

Natural mineral-earth pigments accounted for 64.6 percent of the total tonnage produced in 1951. Red oxides accounted for 49.7 percent of the natural pigments or 32.1 percent of the total mineral-earth pigments. Yellow oxides represented 10.2 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

Sales of synthetic earth pigments totaled 44,769 short tons or 35.4 percent of the total sales of mineral-earth pigments. Pure red oxides (98 percent or better Fe_2O_3) represented 48.2 percen of the synthetic sales and pure yellow oxides (85 percent or better Fe_2O_3) represented 30.8 percent.

The following table indicates the natural mineral pigments and manufactured iron-oxide pigments sold by processors in the United States, by kinds, in 1951:—

Pigment	1951 Short tons	1951 Value
Mineral blacks	17,247	$342,013
Precipitated magnetic blacks	2,010	479,930
Natural brown oxides (metallic brown)	7,710	494,317
Vandyke brown (finished pigment)	150	29,102
Pure browns (96 percent of better iron oxides)	1,072	273,661
Natural red oxides	23,497	1,168,420
Pure red oxides (98 percent or better Fe_2O_3)	21,560	5,248,167
Venetian reds	4,910	480,295
Pyrite cinder	1,419	113,773
Other red iron oxides	17,096	2,230,449
Natural yellow oxides (high Fe_2O_3)	6,178	142,321
Pure yellows (85 percent or better Fe_2O_3)	13,798	2,747,668
Ochers (low Fe_2O_3)	2,188	105,628
Siennas:—		
Burnt	1,108	195,848
Not burnt	1,458	234,867
Umbers:		
Burnt	3,473	424,760
Not burnt	817	86,954
Other	741	178,902
Total	126,432	14,987,075

Paint Regulation Deadline Postponed to January 30

The mandatory effective date of the revised manufacturers' paint, varnish and lacquer regulation, SR 6, revision 1 to CPR 22, was postponed until January 30, 1953, by the Office of Price Stabilization December 15.

The revised regulation calls for significant calculations and filings. Because of typographical errors in one of the filing forms and in the text of the regulation governing the calculation of ceiling prices, amendments No. 2 and 3 to the regulation were issued to correct the errors and to extend the filing date to December 15, 1952.

However, it has been determined that extension of the filing date to December 15 is inadequate. Therefore, the mandatory effective date has been further extended to January 30.

Submerged Machine Coating Development Told by Inertol

Development of an effective high speed protective coating for submerged machinery has been announced by G. W. Rupp, president of the Inertol Company, Newark, N. J.

The new rust preventative is known as "Inertol Grease Coating." Mr. Rupp states that the biggest problem of painting submerged machinery has been the "out of service" time consumed in the actual painting job and in the drying of the paints. With "Inertol Grease Coating," machinery submerged in water can be completely protected with this coating and back in service in two hours, he added. Further details are available by writing department JG2, at Inertol, 480 Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark.

Polyethylene Glycol Data Offered

A new book that describes the chemical family, "Carbowax Polyethylene Glycols," has just been published by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. This book describes with the aid of many formulas the varied uses of the water-soluble liquid and solid polyethylene glycols, and the methoxy polyethylene glycols in the rubber, pharmaceutical, textile, metal, agricultural, printing, petroleum, and electronics industries.

A feature of the book is a section devoted to the technical and USP specifications of the polyethylene glycols as they are shipped by Carbide & Carbon. Complementing these specifications are descriptions of the test methods recommended by the company to assure that the commercial material meets the specifications listed. These laboratory control tests comprise some of the standard ASTM methods as well as new methods that have been developed in the company's laboratories. Copies of the book, F-4772, are available by writing the company at 330 East 42nd street, New York 17.

N. Y. Paint Technicians To Hear Terrill Jan. 14

The vehicle manufacturers' committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet January 14 at 2 Park avenue, New York, to hear a talk by R. L. Terrill, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. His topic will be "Dehydrated Castor Oil."

Trade Briefs

A. C. Horn Company has announced a silicone vat repellant coating called "Dehydratine No. 22."

John J. Hickey, former advertising and sales promotion manager for the paint products division of National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been named assistant advertising manager of the Georgia-Pacific Plywood Company.

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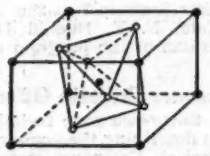


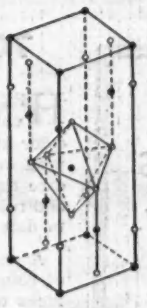
RUTILE

-RA General purpose "semi-chalking" pigment—used mainly in highest gloss, highest hiding white and light tinted industrial product finishes and highest quality architectural interior enamels. Applicable to Fed. Spec. TT-T-425a, Type II.

-RA-NC "Non-chalking" pigment—used mainly in tinted finishes which are exposed to the weather, such as those for industrial products, equipment, transportation vehicles, etc. Applicable to Fed. Spec. TT-T-425a, Type III.

-RA-50 Multi-purpose pigment combining high chalking resistance (but not as high as -RA-NC) with other properties similar to those of -RA. Used mainly in white and tinted high gloss finishes and combination interior-exterior white and tinted finishes.

-RA-10 Unmodified for special effects such as resistance to chalking and lessening of after-yellowing. Finds limited use in exterior white house paints and emulsion and latex paints.



ANATASE

-A-MO General purpose chalking type (MO- medium oil absorption, also LO- low oil absorption). Used mainly in white exterior house paints usually with rutile TiO_2 or rutile-calcium pigment to regulate chalking and prevent excessive dirt collection. Applicable to Fed. Spec. TT-T-425a, Type I.

-A-168-LO Anatase counterpart of -RA, except chalking type (LO- low oil absorption, also MO- medium oil absorption). Used in enamels and metal decorative coatings in which anatase pigment is preferred. Also used in white house paints.

-AA "Semi-chalking" pigment largely replaced by Titanox-RA.

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Aluminum Distributors Order Gets Revision From NPA

A more stable flow of aluminum through warehouse channels, with an accompanying build-up of depleted inventories to be drawn on by small users, was made possible last week by the National Production Authority in amending NPA Order M-88.

As revised, M-88 permits a mill distributor of aluminum to place with a domestic producer quarterly orders based on the higher of two figures:—(1) Average quarterly receipts of aluminum from that supplier during the base period of 1950; or (2) average quarterly deliveries of domestic aluminum from that producer to fill authorized controlled material orders during the last six months of 1952.

Formerly, distributors placed monthly orders for the same quantity of aluminum they distributed the previous month. NPA explained that under the old system the quantities fluctuated widely each month. With distributor inventories too low to equalize this fluctuation, NPA had to authorize each distributor to receive extra metal each month from a mill set-aside. The resulting mass of paper work for mills, distributors and the government will be largely eliminated by the new amendment, NPA said.

Amended M-88 also allows the distributor to modify his product mix in accordance with the changing demands in his area. Under the former replacement-of-sales system, distributors in one area could accumulate dead stocks of certain types of aluminum, while a simultaneous shortage of the same items existed in another area.

Western N.Y. Paint Technicians Annual Smoker Set for Jan. 9

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual smoker January 9 at the University Club, Buffalo, N. Y. Donald D. McCready is chairman of the program committee.

Stearates Bulletin Offered

A thirty-two page technical service bulletin describing the complete line of Witco Chemical Company stearates and their uses and properties is now available upon request. All stearates manufactured in Witco's Chicago and Brooklyn, N. Y., plants, including aluminum, cadmium, calcium, lead, lithium, magnesium, sodium and zinc stearates as well as special soaps are discussed in detail. The various industries in which these compounds find applications and the characteristics of the compounds which fit them for each application are covered both generally and specifically. For copies of bulletin 53-1, those interested may write to Witco at 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, on company letterhead.

Copper Products Ceiling Recalculation Due April 1

Producers of brass mill and copper wire mill products will not be required to recalculate ceiling price adjustments covering costs of foreign copper before April 1, 1953, the Office of Price Stabilization announced December 19.

Producers were permitted to increase their ceiling prices last July 1, to reflect increased cost of foreign copper. When these price adjustments were authorized it was contemplated that the adjustments would be effective for a limited period of time and that a recalculation would be made at a later date, dependent on changes in the copper market.

The copper market has remained steady at around 36½ cents a pound, however, and consequently no changes in the July 1 adjustments have been necessary. At the same time, OPS announced a ceiling price increase averaging 1 cent per pound of copper content for producers of specific copper and copper base alloy seamless tubes. The increase is effective December 24.

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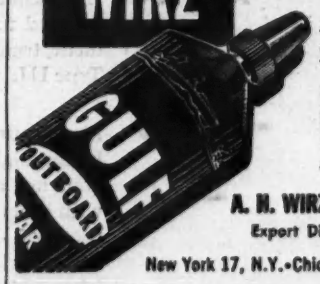

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Warwick Chemical Appointee

Ira S. Hurd has been named director of sales promotion of the Warwick Chemical Company, Long Island City, New York, a division of the Sun Chemical Company. The appointment completes plans for expanding the scope of Warwick's New York promotional office and centralizes all phases of the company's promotional activities under Mr. Hurd's direction. Mr. Hurd was formerly general sales manager for Warwick.

Navy Seeks Test Samples Of Five Additional Colors

The bureau of ordnance, Department of the Navy, is considering the use of finishing systems based on military specifications MIL-E-10687, MIL-L-11195, and MIL-P-11414. Current qualified products lists on the enamel and lacquer specifications will be amended to include five additional colors used by the Bureau of Ordnance. Information regarding correct procedure for submission of test samples for these additional colors may be obtained by communication with the Commanding General, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., attention of the paint and chemical laboratory.

Whittaker Names Sudduth Abrasives Division Head

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, has announced that Arthur N. Sudduth has become manager of the company's new abrasive division. Mr. Sudduth will supervise the sales and production of a wide variety of abrasives for the finishing of metals, glass, silver, plastics and wood.

Mr. Sudduth was formerly the vice-president in charge of eastern sales and production activities and a member of the board of directors of the James H. Rhodes Company.

National Gypsum Names Quinn to Advertising Post

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Robert F. Quinn as manager of advertising services, a new post. Mr. Quinn, formerly advertising manager of the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has spent nearly ten years in the advertising and sales promotional fields. He will be located at the company's Buffalo executive offices.

Nuodex Has Mildew Data

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J.., has issued a new sixteen-page, two-color bulletin entitled "Paint Mildew and Its Control."

The bulletin contains sections on the nature of paint mildew, the fungi that cause it, methods of studying them, proper formulation to combat mildew, and properties of Nuodex's new paint fungicide, "Super Ad-It." For copies of the bulletin those interested can write to Nuodex at Elizabeth F, N. J.

Trade Briefs

Hiram P. Ball, former president of the Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, has been elected to the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

Dr. Erik R. Nielsen, Armour Research Foundation senior chemist, has been awarded first place in a contest sponsored by the Chicago section of the Society of Plastic Engineers.

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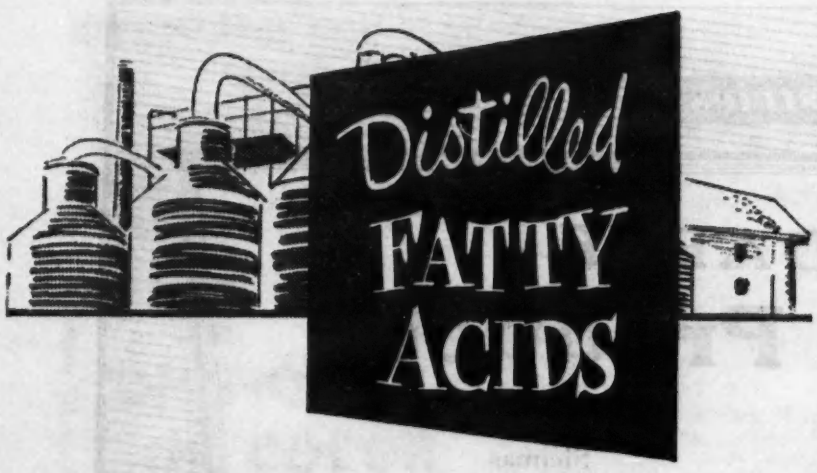

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Heavy trading was reported in crude cottonseed oil in Texas last week, while demand for other oils and fats was spotty. Soybean oil continued strong and prices were lifted fractionally for prompt and forward deliveries. Weakness of soybean meal was a contributing factor to the strength of oil. Cottonseed and peanut oils also were firmer and advanced fractionally, while corn oil was easy and lower.

Coconut oil was advanced sharply due to the stronger copra market. Short covering in copra reported for European account lifted shipments $26.50 per ton. Offers for shipment were withdrawn late in the week.

Increased demand for tung oil stiffened the market and stopped the downward trend of prices. Most of the business took place in domestic oil for nearby delivery. Offerings were scarcer and well held. Linseed oil was inactive and easy, reflecting the softness of flaxseed. Refined fish continued steady, despite slow trading. No. 1 Brazilian castor oil shipments were fractionally higher. Consuming inquiry for oiticica oil was slow, but the market was steady, reflecting the light offers for shipment from Brazil.

Tallow and greases were firmer and better grades of the former were raised fractionally, while lower grades and greases were unchanged. Export business improved and sales were made at usual premiums. Domestic buying was light.

Slow demand for soybean meal and heavy production resulted in lower prices, especially for prompt shipment. This affected the demand for cottonseed meal and trading was confined to resale lots below ceilings. Crushers continued to tender meal to the government under the support program at ceilings. Linseed meal, however, remained firm and trading took place at ceilings.

Carnauba wax on spot was stronger and higher prices were named for No. 3 refined and No. 1 and 2 Ceara yellow wax. Stocks on spot were limited and in firm hands. Supplies of Parnahyba grades of yellow wax were in good demand and were cleared from the market. Consuming inquiry improved for January and February delivery.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Buying interest was quiet. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady.

Coconut—Market was stronger and quotations were lifted 1½c. per pound. Crude oil was quoted at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, December; 15¼c. per pound, first half January and 15c. second half January. The New York market was higher at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, nearby delivery and 15¾c., January.

Copra—Shipments were sharply higher as a result of short covering for European account. Prices were advanced to $205. per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude was easier, with sales reported at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil declined to 17⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were firmer and registered slight gains last week. Speculative interest was more active and trade buyers also were on both sides of the market. Market was firm, with higher crude despite easiness in allied markets. Hedging was more active, with trade interest selling March forward against purchases of cottonseed and crude cottonseed oil. Crushers continued to place crude under the support program and estimates of tenders to the government were increased to 5,700 tankcars of new crop crude oil to date. The government also held 2,200 tankcars of old crop crude. Tenders on December cottonseed oil contracts were lifted to 187 last week and readily stopped.

Board of managers of the New York Produce Exchange announced that cottonseed and soybean oils futures markets will close 1 p.m. Wednesday, December 24 and 31.

Heavy trading was reported in crude oil in Texas and sales of more than 200 tanks took place at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with sales and bids later raised to 13⅝c. The market also was firmer in the Southeast and Valley with sales reported at 14c., tankcars.

Cotton consumption in November totaled 759,737 bales, compared with 847,526 bales in October and 731,137 bales during November last year. Consumption of lint for the four month period ending November 29, amounted to 3,155,961 bales and linters 400,490 bales. This compared with 3,112,756 and 464,865, respectively in the corresponding period last year.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Dec. 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
January	5	12.65	12.65	12.98@13.10
March	55	12.35	12.00	12.32@12.38
May	50	12.05	11.69	12.01S
July	39	11.83	11.55	11.87@11.90

Total sales, 149 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil at 13c., same basis. Inquiry for cottonseed and soybean meals improved and selling pressure was less pronounced.

Linseed Oil—Quiet demand and easier flaxsed market kept linseed oil unsettled. Trading was limited and took place at price concessions. Asking prices for raw oil were unchanged at 14.7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 15.95c., New York basis. Some trading was reported at least ½c. below this level. Interest in deliveries against former contracts also slackened which is usual at the pre-holiday season.

Department of Agriculture final production figures indicated the 1952 flaxseed crop at 31,002,000 bushels, compared with 34,696,000 bushels in 1951 and 10 year average (1941-50) of 33,056,000 bushels. Yield per acre was placed at 9.4 bushels, against 8.9 bushels in 1951 and 9.4 bushels, 10 year average. Acreage harvested in 1952, 3,309,000 acres, against 3,904,000 acres in 1951 and 10 year average, 4,043,000 acres.

Flaxseed acreage in India for the 1952-53 crop was unofficially estimated at 3,300,000 acres, compared with 3,298,000 acres for the previous season. The average production during the past five years is 16,000,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Although the official quotation on raw linseed oil held unchanged at 14.7c, a pound, tankcar basis, f.o.b., Minneapolis, some small sales were reported made as low as 14c. the past week. In general, the market was extremely dull. Although crushers anticipated a pickup in bookings after the recent price cut, it did not develop. The usual preholiday dullness gripped the market. Shipping directions were light even though crushers pressed for directions by giving concessions on spot business.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	5,520,000	6,720,000
Since Sept. 1	127,500,000	124,800,000

Flaxseed—Seed market was unsettled but closed steady. Trading continued light.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed continued to reflect weakness in the futures market and prices turned gradually lower. No. 1 seed was selling around $4.10 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis, at the outset of the week but it closed at $4.10½ later. Crushers paid premiums of 3c. a bushel over the spot futures price for cash seed but were unable to get much as country marketings held light. Purchases in the spot market totaled 63 cars and 37,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings "to-arrive" amounted to only two cars and 17,000 bushels in trucklots. In the futures market, the December future faded out of the picture as more than a million bushels of cash flax were tendered, against contracts. Receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis—spot, to-arrive and for Commodity Credit Corp. account—totaled 90 cars last week, compared with 125 cars the previous week and 166 cars in the same week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 18 cars as against 41 cars the preceding week and 27 cars a year ago. Of interest to the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $36.50 per ton.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, 1½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, extra, ½c. per lb.
fancy, ½c. per lb.
special, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 21, 1951
108.22	108.81	115.16	123.23

(For Current Prices see page 9)

trade was the final crop report of the year issued by the government Dec. 17.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
Past week..	187,000	341,700	42,500	115,600
Since Sept. 1 ..	10,686,700	15,739,000	1,459,750	2,373,400

Oiticica—Limited offerings kept this market steady. Trading was quiet. Refined ranged from 25c. to 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller. Oil in drums was quoted 26½c. to 27c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Business was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Edible oil ranged from $2.35 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, depending upon quality and quantity. Buying interest in replacements from Spain continued inactive. Olive oil was quiet and merely nominal at 15c. per pound, drums spot.

Palm — Shipments continued quiet. Clarified oil was held at 11.7c. per pound, tankcars, while drums were lower at 12.6c. per pound, New York, for January arrival.

Peanut—Crude oil was scarce and firm. Bids at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. brought out no oil and the market was nominal at 26½c., same basis. Refined oil also was practically unavailable and merely nominal at 30½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Final figures placed the 1952 peanut crop at 1,365,000,000 pounds, against 1,676,000,000 pounds in 1951 and 10-year (1941-50 average) of 2,042,448,000 pounds, according to Department of Agriculture.

Rapeseed—Trading continued inactive. Refined was unchanged and nominal at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude continued firm, due to the low cost and quiet demand for soybean meal. Sales were reported at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for December delivery. January was moved at 12¾c. per pound; March, 12¼c. April-June quoted at 12c., same basis. Refined grades also were lifted ½c. Salad was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery; alkali refined, 15.75c. and clarified, 15¼c., same basis.

Department of Agriculture final figures placed the 1952 soybeans production at 291,682,000 bushels, compared with 282,447,000 bushels in 1951 and 10-year (1941-50) average of 202,068,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 20.7 bushels, against 20.9 bushels for 1951 and 10-year average of 19.4 bushels. Acreage harvested in 1952 totaled 14,075,000 acres, against 13,545,000 bushels in 1951 and 10-year average of 10,349,000 bushels.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Dec. 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	55	16.50	16.35	Expired
January	7	16.70	16.50	16.65@16.70
March	331	16.71	16.27	16.65S
May	186	16.56	16.20	16.52@16.54
July	121	16.48	16.18	16.48S
September	8	16.00	15.83	16.01@16.03
October	5	15.85	15.70	15.85@15.90

Total sales, 714 contracts.

Tung — This market developed a stronger tone due to active trading last week. Most of the business took place in domestic with sales reported at 31½c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills for nearby shipment, with offers maintained at 31½c. to 31¾c., tankcars for spot and January shipment as to seller. Imported oil was in fair request with trading taking place at 34c. per pound, tankwagons, spot New York. Drums were quoted at 35½c. per pound, carlots and 36c. to 36½c. for smaller quantities.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firmer tone prevailed in this market as a result of increased export inquiry. Trading was fairly active for export at usual premiums. Domestic trading was light. Prices were unchanged and steady. Choice white was quoted 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow at 4¼c. per pound; house, 4⅛c., and brown, 3⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Export business was more active and contracts were reported booked for 4,000 tons of lard for shipment to Austria at prices below packers' levels. Cash lard was more or less nominal at 8⅛c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 50,704,500 pounds, December 15, compared with 55,497,190 pounds, December 1 and 11,036,995 pounds, December 15, last year.

Tallow—This market was stronger and

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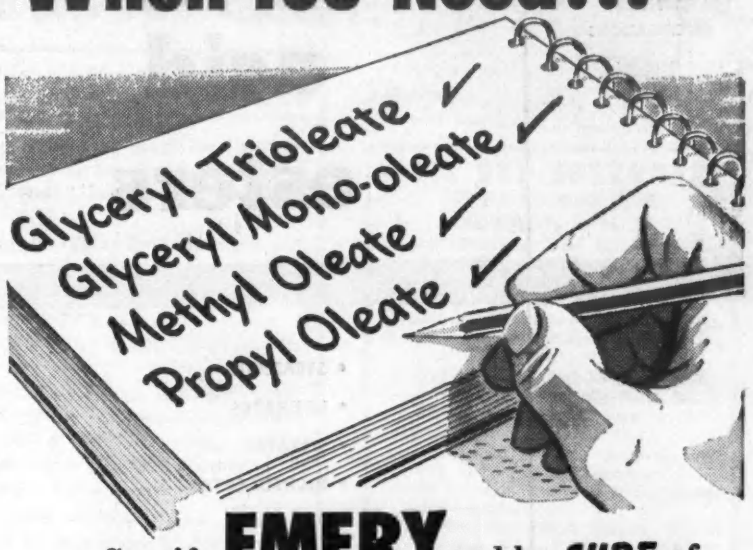

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better grades advanced ½c. per pound. Trading for export was more active, while large consumers limited interest in replacements. Fancy was higher at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5¼c. and special, 4⅞c. No. 1 was unchanged at 4½c, same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Recent decline of soybean meal has caused the demand for cottonseed meal to become practically nil. Soybean meal is figuring considerable cheaper than cottonseed meal to the heavy consuming areas. Crushers are still maintaining ceiling prices, and tendering their production to the government. Dealers and feed manufacturers that own supplies of cottonseed meal are forced to cut the market as much as $5 a ton under the ceiling in order to get shipping instructions. Actual trading is unusually small for this time of the year, due principally to lower prices of soybean meal and slow demand.

Linseed Meal—Interest in forward delivery was quiet. Prices maintained at ceilings.

Minneapolis.—Weakness of the soybean meal market imparted an easier tone to linseed meal, although quotations held steady at the ceiling of $82 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Crushers appeared to be fairly well sold up through the first quarter of 1953 but they met with difficulty in selling April-June needs. One crusher offered February-May delivery at $82. Shipments held up well, but were not as heavy as in recent weeks.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	13,200,000	12,720,000
Since Sept. 1	219,560,000	228,500,000

Peanut Feed—The very limited production of peanut feed in the Southeast is selling at premium price of $90 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. South Georgia for December shipment, although the tonnage trading is very small. There is still no indication as to when there will be a normal supply of feed.

Soybean Meal—Heavy production combined with slow mixed feed demand has caused the market to slump considerably. Producers are reluctant to cut their prices below present levels, but resellers are constantly looking for bids in order to give shipping instructions particularly for December shipment. Meal 44 percent was available at $71 per ton for December and $73 for January through March, for Decatur. Meal in the Mississippi Valley and Tennessee was offered at $71 per ton for December and $74 for January, February, March. Actual trading continued slow.

Waxes

Beeswax—Improved demand for crude on spot, materially reduced supplies of African on spot and prices were lifted 2c. to 46c. to 47c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Central American crude was unchanged at 54c. to 55c. per pound. Refined grades were unchanged but steady at prevailing quotations.

Carnauba—Further strength featured this market. Stocks on spot were smaller, while Parnahyba No. 1 and 2 yellow was cleared from the market. Consumers increased buying interest for January and February delivery, resulting in price advances for No. 3 refined and Ceara yellow No. 1 and 2. Crude No. 3 carnauba was unchanged. but firm at 98c. to $1.01 per pound. No. 3 refined was higher at $1.03 to $1.05, spot depending upon quantity. No. 1 and 2 Parnahyba yellow was unavailable on spot. No. 1 Ceara yellow was lifted to $1.28 to $1.30 per pound and No. 2 to $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, as to quantity. The Brazilian market remained firm and offers for shipments were limited.

Ouricury—The tone of this market was firmer, with higher prices quoted in some quarters. Refined ranged from 71c. to 75c. per pound on spot depending upon seller and quantity. Trading was light and spotty.

Gen'l Mills Fatty Acid Posts to Hamilton, Greve

Hugh A. Hamilton and Charles Greve have been named directors of fatty acid sales, in the western territory and the eastern territory respectively, for the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., Sewall D. Andrews, jr., division vice-president and general manager has announced. Both will be stationed in the executive office in Minneapolis.

Mr. Hamilton joined General Mills in 1947 as technical director of the "Chemoil" plant at Kankakee, Ill. He was moved to Minneapolis in 1951, where he has been in charge of fatty acid technical sales service. Mr. Greve recently returned to General Mills after twenty-one months duty in Koret. He joined General Mills in 1946 as a salesman in the company's chemical division in Minneapolis.

Carnauba Shortage Feared Advisory Group Tells NPA

Export restrictions imposed by the Brazilian government may result in an artificial shortage of carnauba wax in the United States, the vegetable waxes importers and refiners industry advisory committee has told the National Production Authority.

The committee recommended that NPA take up the problem of the Brazilian export regulations with the Office of International Trade and with other government agencies. In its recommendation the committee said American importers are placed in the position of having to aid the Brazilian government enforce export regulations on carnauba wax. The committee also stated that full compliance with the export regulations may cause an artificial shortage of carnauba wax in the United States. Supplies of carnauba, ouricury and candelilla waxes are in good condition at the present time and are expected to remain so unless an emergency develops, the committee told NPA.

Present high prices of these waxes are creating actual surpluses in the countries of origin. Various substitutes for the higher priced imported waxes are being found by American manufacturers, the committee reported. Several committee members, concerned with the refining of vegetable waxes, suggested that measures be taken to assure supplies of diatomaceous earths in periods of strike or other emergencies.

The industry uses about 250 tons a year for refining waxes.

A. P. Mills, of NPA's Chemical Division, presided.

The following industry representatives attended:—Luis M. Argueso, M. Argueso and Co., New York City; Robert Freund, General Wax Refining Co., New York City; Robert Baldini, W. R. Grace and Co., New York City; J. R. Ruston, S. C. Johnson and Sons, Inc., Racine, Wisc.; John J. Garvey, Mamaroneck Chemical Corp., Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Rudolph E. Sievert, Frank B. Ross Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Christman, Smith and Nichols, Inc., New York City; F. W. Steadman, F. W. Steadman Co., New York City, and Jack L. de Lyra, Wessel, Duval and Co., New York City.

Agricultural Pest Control Seeks Government Loan

Administrator Harry A. McDonald announced last week that the Agricultural Pest Control Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., has applied to the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) for a government loan of $10,386,650. If obtained, the loan funds would be used for the construction, equipment ,and operation of a modern agricultural pest control establishment.

Commonwealth Sanitation Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., controls the stock of the applicant, as well as of Commonwealth Fumigating and Disinfecting Company, Commonwealth Research Laboratories, the Termitol Company, and the Lumber-Tox Corporation, it was reported.

Robinson-Wagner Building New Manufacturing Unit

Construction of a new manufacturing unit estimated to cost approximately $170,000 has been started at the Mamaroneck, New York, plant of the Robinson-Wagner Company.

The new addition is scheduled for completion and expected to be in operation during May. It will include complete facilities for esterification, high vacuum distillation and condensation reactions, involving the synthesis of a series of new products developed by Robinson-Wagner research.

Linseed Oil Manual Offered

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has prepared an illustrated manual on linseed oil for paint and oil salesmen and others handling this commodity as a paint material. The booklet is pocket size, thirty-six pages and illustrated with photographs. Copies can be obtained without charge by writing Spencer Kellogg at 98 Delaware avenue, Buffalo.

Trade Briefs

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has developed a new packaged linseed oil, which is said to give more rapid blending with paint pigments, speedier mixing, and better pigment dispersion qualities.

Theodore C. Jewett, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected to the board of directors of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy.

Greetings of the Season

OUR 35th YEAR

SPECIAL PURCHASE

8—J. H. Day, type B, 14" x 30", 3 roll High Speed Roller Mills, roller bearings, water-cooled, chain drive.

SELECTED ITEMS

1—Stainless Steel Tank, 13,500 gal., closed, agitated, S/S coils, 7½ HP geared motor.

2—700 gal. jacketed steel closed Kettles, with Turbo Mixers.

1—Quadruple Effect Evaporator, calandria type, brass tubes, 14,000 sq. ft. H.S.; excellent condition; still erected; complete with piping, etc.

1—6' x 14' Hardinge Rotary Counter Current Classifier, also for dewatering or scrubbing.

1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.

1—Mechanical Cooker-Dryer, 5' x 16' long.

1—Colton #5½ single punch Tablet Machine, 3" maximum.

1—Lee 300 gal. stainless jacketed kettle.

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ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 4-7'x60' Calciners, made by Struthers Wells. Each 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, F-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, all in excellent condition.

1—4'6" x 35' Calciner, made by Ruggles-Coles Co., complete.

3—6' x 60' Vulcan Iron Works, complete; each with or without 3' x 50' Rotary Cooler. By installing lifting flights these Kilns would make excellent heavy duty dryers.

1—7' x 45' Link Belt Kiln, complete; 1—7'6" x 125'; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.

4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also L-B 2'7" x 10' Roto Louvre; three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'. 1—8' x 54', Struthers Wells, with Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, 40 HP motor, furnace, Coen burner, etc.

4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.

MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 2—6' x 8', 800 gals. each.

5—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", complete.

8—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

15—Sperry 18" x 18", Cast Iron, Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, closed delivery, 11 chambers.

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3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 8 x 12', 11'6" x 14', 11'6"x18'.
1—4'6" x 7' A. C. Ball Mill, iron lined.
1—Aluminum Sperry Filter Press, 30" x 30", 45 chambers, 1" cake.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2SI, 4TH.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
1—20 gal. S. P. jacketed Mixer, double sigma blades, m.d.
3—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryers; #3, 4 shelves; #7, 11 shelves; #9, 12 shelves. Shelves 40" x 43". Ea. with condenser & pump.

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2—1,400 gal., 1,000 gal., closed, stainless steel jacketed kettles.
1—1,600 gal. closed, stainless steel Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3"x3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Bird 36"x50" solid bowl Continuous Centrifuge, SS, 40 HP.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—AT&M 42" Suspended Centrifugal 347 stainless, bottom discharge, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 32", 26" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
2—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17-59"x78" shelves.
4—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryers 20 and 6-40"x43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30"x8', 3'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½'x50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Albright Nell 60"x80" Single Drum Dryer or Flaker.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3'x1', 4'x5', 8'x12', 11'6"x18' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
3—Shriver 36"x36" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, closed delivery.
4—Sperry 24"x24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Shriver 24"x24" hard rubber Filter Press, P&F, 12 chambers, closed delivery, washing.
1—Sperry 24"x24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Groen 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Pfaudler 10 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Blickman 25 gal. SS jacketed Still with refulux condenser.

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1—5'x15' Rotary Kiln, oil fired.
1—Jeffrey 5'x9' Monel Indirect Vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass-lined Stills with glass-lined Condensers and Receivers.
2—Sharples P-16 Monel pressuretite Centrifuges.
1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, SS, 225 sq. ft.
1—Bird 18"x28" steel, solid bowl, Continuous Filter.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 80 gal. double arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—American Gas Furnace 7" dia. x 30" long, nichrome tube.
1—Steel Tank 10'x50', welded ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Day 5"x12" three-roll water cooled Roller Mill, motor driven.
2—Raymond 4 roll, high side Mills.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter with 26 steel leaves, 4" centers.
1—Robinson 40"x104" Triple Deck Sifter.
1—Vertical Steel Storage Tank 30'x26', 135,000 gals.

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Pony Mixers, 15 and 8 gals. caps.
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Robinson 100, 800, 1,500, 2,000, 4,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
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1—500 gal. Pfaudler glass-lined kettle.
5—Powder Mixers — 2000#, 1000#, 800#, 200#.
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3—12,000 gal. Horiz. Steel Tanks.
2—7,500 gal. Vertical Steel Tanks.
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Large Lot Pumps, Tanks, Kettles, etc.

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We have just purchased for liquidation, the equipment of the Patrick Henry Brewery, Marion, Indiana. We can offer excellent bargains in grain handling equipment, filters, ammonia compressors, cookers, pumps, conveyors, office and machine shop equipment, etc. Also 600,000 gallons total capacity welded steel tanks from 3500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes.

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FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Permentine Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
12—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 4,200, 5,700, 16,200 gal.
35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—4-gal. Nickel autoclave, 1,500# T.P., agitated.
1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.
1—550 gal. Stainless Steel Reaction Kettle, Jktd. & Agit.
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 350 gal.
1—300 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired.
1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.
7—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 330, 48 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Bail & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #2-S1, #2-TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H. P. motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
1—Sharples #16 Super Centrifuge, Stainless Steel.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, aluminum.
2—Sweetland Filters, #10, & #12.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. 4th ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

For Prompt Shipment

PULVERIZERS
1—Fitzmill Model "D"—S.S. 7½ H.P.
2—Mikro 2TH Pulverizers, 10 H.P.
1—Mikro 2FF—S.S. & Brze. Parts, 10 H.P.
1—Mikro SH Bantam—Stainless Steel.
1—Gruendler W.B. Jr. Pulv., 10 H.P.
1—Robinson 1212 Rotary Cutter, 10 H.P.
1—Raymond 16" Screen Mill, 5 H.P.

FILTERS
2—Sweetland Filters, #10 & #12.
1—Shriver 12" Alum. 12 Ch. 1" Cake C.D.
1—Shriver 12" C.I. 12 Ch. 1" Cake O.D.
2—Sperry 36" Hydraulic Closures.
5—Wood Plate & Frame 18", 24", 30", 42".
1—Ertel 12" Hard Rubber Disc Filter.

Misc.—S.S. Centrifuges, S.S. Jack. Kettles to 1100 gals.; S.S. Tanks to 5700 gals.; C.I. & Steel Jack. Kettles, Conveyors, Labelers, Fillers, Screens, Boilers, Steel Tanks, Agitators, Etc.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

FILTERS
Priced Right — Write Now

Oliver Precoat, 3'x6' vapor-tite.
Oliver Precoat, 6'x8'. Pumps, motors, receivers, Mixing Tanks (2 avail).
Oliver Precoat 8'x10', with pump, Mtr, rec.
Oliver 3'x4' rotary, fully equipped.
Oliver 5'3"x10' rotary, fully equipped.
Eimco 6'x8', rotary, wd drum, steel trough.
Eimco 8'x8' rotary, practically new.
Oliver 11½'x12' rotary; open wood drum.
Sweetland #12 with 72 leaves on 2" centers.
Sweetland #12 with 36 leaves on 4" centers.
Sweetland #10 with 18 leaves on 4" centers.
Sweetland #7 with 41 leaves on 2" centers.
Sweetland #5 with 30 leaves on 2" centers.
Sperry 36" cast iron, 50 recessed plates.
Shriver 36" cast iron, 55 recessed plates.
Sperry 36" cast iron, 60 chambers P&F.
Sperry 30" iron, 20 pl & 21 frms (2 avail).
Shriver 30" iron, 29 plates & 30 frames.
Sperry 24" iron, 22 plates & 23 frames.
Sperry 18" bronze with 25 recessed plates.
Sperry 12" lead, 15 chambers plate & frame.
Klein Stainless Powder type, 237 sq ft, New.
Alsop 12" dia, 8 disc with pump & motor.
U.S 12" dia, 4 disc, silver plated.
Sparkler model 33-D-17; Stainless steel.
Niagara Model 60; Stainless, 60 sq ft area.
Bird 36"x72" Steel continuous Centrifugal.
Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Cantor, S.S. contact.

Specialists in Used Processing Equipment

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.
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FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
18—Pony Mixers, 5, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x48".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
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DElaware 2-6695-6

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Swenson Walker Type 316 Stainless Steel Crystallizer, 4—10' Sections.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.
1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Dryer, 7½' x 60'.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 9 Shelves.
1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.
1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 12 Shelves.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, Double Door, 20 Shelves.
1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120".
3—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 5' x 12'.
3—Buflovak Flaking Rolls, 5' x 12'.
1—Oliver Homogenous Lead-Lined Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8'.
1—Sperry Aluminum 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 35 Chambers.
2—Sperry Stainless Steel 12" x 12" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 12 Chambers.

1—Sperry Stainless Steel 12" x 12" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 15 Chambers.

2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
2—Oliver Rotary Steel Filters, 5'3" x 6'.
1—Shriver Bronze 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 41 Chambers.
1—Shriver Stainless Steel 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers.
2—Shriver Cast Iron 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 23 Chambers.
12—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 380 gals. each.
1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, 10 gals.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gals.
2—Baker Perkins Size 4 Lab Mixers, Sigma Blades, Stainless & Steel Construction.

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Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

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MACHINERY CORPORATION
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SPECIAL
Dopp 350 gal. Agitated, Jacketed Vac. Kettle, Condenser & Pump.

DRYERS AND KILNS
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper. Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit: Jacketed, Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Bouchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50, 9 gals. & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Lancaster size 3 Pan Mixer 7½ H.P.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers. 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers. to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers. Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
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STERLING 8-1944

The Lord Bless You and Keep You

Season's Greetings

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

FOR SALE
Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur, con.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

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1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

AUTOCLAVES—2000 gal., 200 PSI.
BLENDER—2.7 cu. ft., copper.
CENTRIFUGE—24", Type CH, Bird, SS, series 200.
CENTRIFUGE—40", Tolhurst.
CLASSIFIER—Dorr, Type DSFH.
COLUMN—6'x29', SS 347, 21 trays.
COMPRESSOR—Air, Fuller, 385 CFM, 50 PSI.
CONVEYOR—Apron, 34', cc. 36".
CONVEYOR—Belt, 375', cc. 18".
CONVEYOR—Screw, 16", SS.
COOLER—Rotary, 10'x90'x9/16".
CRUSHER—Jaw, 18"x36".
CRUSHER—Roll, 24"x24".
CRYSTALLIZER—Screw, 12".
DIGESTERS—3900 gal., 75 PSI, ASME.
DRYER—Atmospheric, 5'x6'.
DRYER—Rotary, Vac. 30"x8'.
DRYER—Rotary, 6'x60'x⅜".
DRYER—ROTO-LOUVRE, 502-20.
FILTER—Sweetland No. 7.
FILTERS—Rotary, 8'x10'.
FILTER—P&F Sperry, 12" aluminum.
HEAT EXCHANGERS — Braun, 1035 sq. ft., 250 PSI.
KETTLES—Pfaudler, 400 & 500 gals.
KILNS—7'x160'x⅝" (2).
KOMBINATOR—SS Model 200.
MAGNETIC BELTS—30"x7'5".
MILL—Raymond, 4-roll.
MILL—Ball, 6'x8'.
MIXER—Paddle, 19"x24"x18'.
MIXER—Double shaft, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
PIPE—Karbate and Haveg.
PULVERIZER—Raymond #1.
PUMPS—National Transit, 6x6x18.
REBOILER—2200 sq. ft. tube surface, 40 PSI.
SCREENS—4'x7', Tyler.
STILL—600 gal., copper.
TANKS—12M and 15M gal. (NEW).
TANK—135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
TANK—Pressure, 30,000 gal. 10'x47', 50 PSI, ASME.
TANK—Aluminum, 6000 gal., 8'x15'x⅜".
TANK—SS Type 430, 3400 gal.
TANK CAR TANKS—Extra Hvy., 6500. gal.
VAPORIZERS, SUBLIMATION—4'x10'.
WRAPPING MACHINE—Model N4.
WEIGHTOMETER—20 T.P.H.

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HAnover 2-4890
Machinery & Equipment Merchants

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 57

SIENNA EARTH—36 cs, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SOAP BARK—52 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, San Antonio
SODIUM AMINOSALICYLATE—10 dms, Chemical Bank, Southampton
26 dms, Chase National Bank, Southampton
GENTISATE—2 dms, Rhodia, Havre
PARAAMINOSALICYLATE—30 cs, Rhodia, Havre
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PEROXIDE—20 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—3 cs, Centrico Inc, Rotterdam
SARCOSIN—66 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
STARCH—40 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—66 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TALC—5,700 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNIC ACID—40 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TANNING EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Leghorn
329 bgs, International Expediters, Freemantle
TANTALUM ORE—70 bgs, Derby & Co, Cabedelo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
2,389 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
TAR ACID—50 dms, James E Fox & Co, Liverpool
TARA SEED—1,006 bgs, Salaverry
TEAWASTE—948 chts, Citro Chemical Co, London
539 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, London
3,237 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
THYME LEAVES—28 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Marseille
143 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Marseille
143 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
TITANIUM ALUMINIUM—50 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining Div, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—100 cs, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—13 bbls, C Smiles & Co, Belem-Para
8 bbls, Machado & Co, Belem-Para
8 bbls, Simmonds & Grey, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—75 cs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
484 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
53 bgs, Khosrowshahi Co, Rotterdam
40 cs, Interseas Trading Co, Khorramshahr
114 bgs, Interseas Trading Co, Khorramshahr
138 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—154 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
6 dms, Ayerst McKenna & Harrison, Liverpool
TUNALIVER OIL—5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
TUNU GUM—128 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cristobal
UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
85 bgs, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
300 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
7,100 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
400 bgs, D & S Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
1,100 bgs, Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
4,000 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—2,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALERIAN ROOT—154 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
VALONIA CUPS—5,800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Hanakkale
VANILLA BEANS—19 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rotterdam
22 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
8 cs, P H Petry, Marseille
64 cs, George Ube Co, Marseille
41 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bordeaux
24 cs, Chase National Bank, Marseille
15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
65 cs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
6 cs, Tampico
WATTLE EXTRACT—515 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mombasa
WHITING—2,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WITHERITE—2,000 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp, Manchester
WOLFRAM ORE—269 bgs, Credit Suisse, Bilbao
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bilbao
339 bgs, National City Bank, Bilbao
500 bgs, Bilbao
WOLFRAMITE—200 bgs, National City Bank, Walvis Bay
WOOL GREASE—9 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
108 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
20 dms, A C Drury & Co, Manchester
124 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
153 dms, Croda Inc, Manchester
106 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
66 dms, Public National Bank, Liverpool
48 dms, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
5 dms, Croda, Genoa
55 kgs, Genoa
WOOLWAX—53 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ALCOHOL—80 bgs, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cs, A Chiris Co, Marseille

Baltimore

COTTON LINTERS—713 bls, First National Boston, Antwerp
2,810 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—2,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—27 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
SODIUM BISULPHITE—210 kgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
UREA—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Genoa

Boston

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT — 400 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Hamburg
GELATIN—15 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
65 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Bremen
GLUE—22 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Bremen
300 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—38 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
80 dms, Rotterdam
HORNMEAL—830 bgs, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, T D Downing, Antwerp
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—200 dms, Ch Hardy, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—606 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
STARCH—1,000 bgs, A M Meincke & Son, Rotterdam
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—10 cks, Bird & Son, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WHITING—4,056 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—232 bgs, Durango, London
CASEIN—271 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,707 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—881 bgs, Farmers & Merchants Bank of Los Angeles, Antwerp
EARTH COLOR—330 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bls, H P Rossiger & Co, Rotterdam
MEATMEAL—2,200 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Rotterdam
993 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Montevideo
MILK POWDER—700 bgs, M E Franks Inc, Gothenburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, John Schumacher Co Bremen
3,300 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
2,380 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Holland Bulb Importers, Bremen
500 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, E H Appleby & Co, Bremen
500 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
1,200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER—16 double bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,021 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,063 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—150 bgs, Industrial Exports Corp, Hamburg
SUNFLOWER SEED EXPELLERS—1,872 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
THYME LEAVES—16 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseilles
UREA—1,102 bgs, Antwerp
1,406 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—893 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Antwerp

New Orleans

DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
MILK POWDER—1,300 cs, Venezuela Basic Economy Corp, Rotterdam
WHITING—3,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Norfolk

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—40 bgs, Cavalier Shipping Co, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—435 bls, W M Stone & Co, Bremen
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—2,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Glasgow
3,107 bgs, Antofagasta
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Glasgow
FISHMEAL—300 tons, Girard Trust Co, Talcahuano
65 tons, Girard Trust Co, Leixoes
GYPSUM—4,877 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MILK POWDER—600 bgs, Hamburg
NICKEL SULPHATE—125 dms, Kokka
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,234 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
294,873 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
213,340 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
134,172 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
118,115 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
202,724 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,750 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
68,929 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
105,813 bbls, Paterson Terminal, Curacao
143,394 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
104,874 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
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SUMAC LEAVES—200 bls, Palermo
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US Is Urged to Double

—Continued from page 3

ber of other recommendations in addition to those on financing personal health needs. Among other recommendations were the following:—

1. Establishment by congress of a department of health and security, and a permanent federal health commission with the duty of making a formal report to congress and the President each year on the health status and health needs of the American people.

2. That federal funds be made available to schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and public health for modernization and expanding facilities; to make up operating deficits; and to encourage development of new schools in areas which are now in need of such schools.

3. That both private and governmental support for medical research be expanded as rapidly as the money can be effectively used; that financial inducements be provided so that increased numbers of scientists can be attracted into the field of medical research; that greater stimulus be given to research on mental illness and chronic illness; and that more emphasis be placed on administrative research into better utilization of our physical plant and health personnel.

Health Facilities Planning

4. That an adequate system of hospitals and related health facilities be planned and developed to serve all people in both urban and rural areas; and that the Hill-Burton act providing for the federal hospital survey and construction program be extended and expanded.

The report estimated that at the present time the federal government spends just over $1,000,000,000 a year for civilian health activities, including medical care for veterans and other federal beneficiaries, hospital construction, public health, research, rehabilitation and training. The health program projected by the commission would require the expenditure of another $1,016,000,000, including the following:—

Training of personnel, including modernization and expansion of physical facilities, scholarships, and aid for operations, $100,000,000; hospital construction, $75,000,000,000; local health services, $60,000,000; medical research, $20,000,000; assistance in development of better organization of health services, $10,000,000; grants-in-aid to the states to assist in the provision of personal health service, $750,000,000; other, including support of programs for industrial health and a federal health commission, $1,000,000.

Personal Health Services

In recommending that the country move "toward the goal of comprehensive personal health services for all people," the commission outlined seven major proposals. First, it urged that pre-paid medical insurance "be accepted as the most feasible method of financing the costs of medical care." As a corollary to this proposal, it called for an extension of the coverage provided by present pre-payment plans.

Thirdly, it asked for the establishment of a cooperative federal-state program "to assist in the financing of personal health services." As its fourth point, the commission said that funds collected through the old age security insurance mechanism should be used to buy personal health service benefits on a pre-payment basis for beneficiaries of that insurance group.

Fifthly, it proposed that "federal grants-in-aid be made from general tax revenues for the purpose of assisting the states in making personal health services available to public assistance recipients." The commission's sixth and seventh proposals similarly called for federal grants-in-aid to the states, in one case, for "making health services available to the general population," and, in the other, to aid them "in operating facilities for tuberculosis and mental diseases and developing similar facilities for other long-term illnesses."

Controls Posts Reshuffled

—Continued from page 3

direction of Mrs. Martha E. Wood; industrial and organic chemical section under Job Keller; resins and specialties section under Walter L. Bossart; and agricultural chemicals section under Dr. Joseph D. Skaptason.

At a mass press conference last week, the heads of the various defense agencies made it clear that it will be up to the Republicans to either keep or drop wage-price controls. They contended that the controls are necessary to hold back inflation, and cited figures to support this argument.

Sees Need for Controls

New OPS director Freehill said that claims are constantly being heard that inflation is no longer a fact or a danger in this country and that the price stabilization program has served its usefulness. These statements just aren't true, he declared, "and I, for one, am certainly not planning to direct the operations of the Office of Price Stabilization as though they were."

"I want to make it clear that we are still very much in business," he continued. "About 72 percent of all items on the BLS wholesale price index as of November 26, were under price controls. Moreover, practically every major statistic shows that prices are high, that pressures to force them even higher still exist strongly and that all underlying factors that could make for a new and very serious round of both consumer and industrial price spirals are present.

"I am particularly concerned by the great number of applications for price ceiling increases and decontrol which hit the OPS every week. Through October, OPS had received more than 18,000 applications for individual price adjustments, some 3,000 of which are still outstanding. In addition, since September, we have had applications by thirty-five industries for surveys to determine if every company within the industry should receive ceiling increases under the industry earnings standards.

Eight Lines Denied Decontrol

"The rubber, chemicals, drugs and fuels division has received and denied petitions for decontrol of eight major product lines —chemical specialties, adhesives, sulphur, pesticides, Douglas plywood adhesives, crude petroleum and Pennsylvania crude.

"For all these reasons it is apparent to me that we at OPS must operate the price control program today firmly and vigorously and this I pledge to do."

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Toilet Goods Decontrol

—*Continued from page 3*

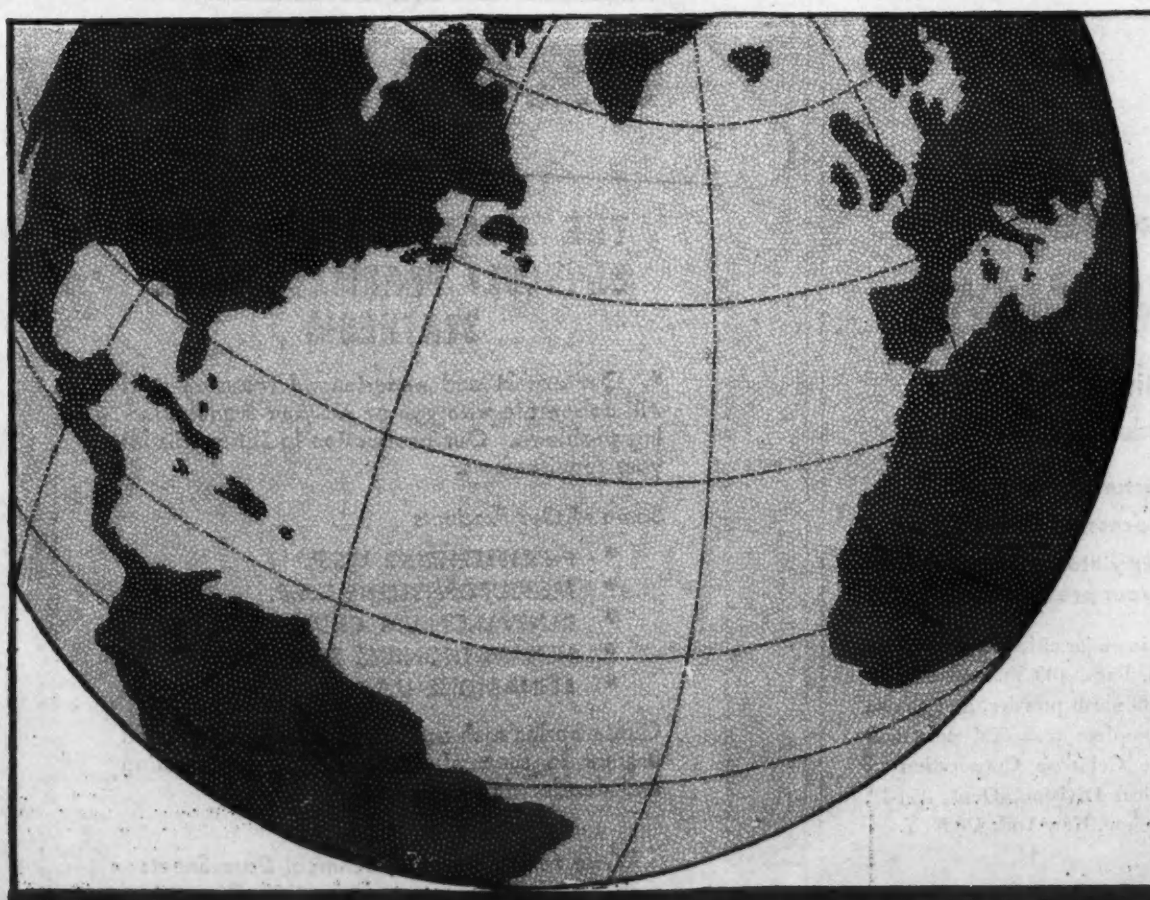
vestigations, cosmetics and toiletries are selling at ceiling prices, except in the cases of certain seasonal special deals, which precludes consideration of their suspension from price control."

As to their significance in the cost of living, the OPS director declared, "The annual sales volume of cosmetics and toiletries, which is nearly $1,000,000,000 at the retail level, far exceeds that at which a material or service may be considered as not entering significantly into the cost of living of the average American family."

Referring to the administrative difficulties involved in retaining price controls, Mr. Freehill reported, "Little difficulty appears to have been incurred in administering the regulations covering cosmetics and toiletries. For the most part the regulating provisions are self-executing. The small number of reports and applications received under those regulations governing cosmetics and toiletries which require same has imposed no undue administrative burden on the agency in relation to the size and importance of the area over which controls are being maintained.

"The OPS regulations governing cosmetics and toiletries do not appear to require records over and above those which the average manufacturer would maintain in free market pricing. Additionally, relief from record keeping and reporting has already been afforded the small producer by exemption from price control under amendment 33 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

"And finally," the OPS head asserted, "it is reported in the trade journals that decontrol will be welcomed as affording an opportunity to raise prices to the consumer so that distributors and manufacturers may enjoy wider margins."



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